Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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The Bellefonte Republican

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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The Auditors' Report.

The Auditors' report, showing the present financial condition of the county, surely is anything else than encouraging to the now too heavily burdened tax-payers of the county. In these times, when every person is pressed to practice the severest economy and incur the smallest possible amount of indebtedness in order to exist, the commissioners of Centre county report an increased indebtedness of the county at a rate that is alarming. In 1875 the Auditors' report shows the indebtedness of the county in bonds and notes to be $38,241.69, and in the present report the indebtedness of the county is recorded at the huge sum of $84-029.86, or $44,886,17 more than it was three years ago. In other words, it has more than doubled in three years time. To meet this indebtedness, the commissioners have the amount of the taxes for 1877, being $40,170.50, and $17,221,08 on old duplicates, notes of sundry parties for $2,660.81, amount in hands of attorney for collection of $2,423.75, claims against sundry townships and boroughs for $4,335.48, and unseated land tax outstanding of $5,600, making in all the sum of $72,496.61—leaving the county in debt $11,533.25 over and above all reported assets. There are reported back taxes due from old collectors, running from the year 1871 down to the present time, balances in hands of attorney for collection, *notes, &c.*, of *sundry persons*, claims against sundry townships and boroughs, amounting in the aggregate to $32,241.01, as assets that are largely worthless and of which the county will never realize one-fourth part. So that we may safely say that we are in debt to-day as a county over and above all available assets at least $35,000.

This increase of indebtedness is largely owing to the loose and criminally negligent management of our county finances by the county commissioners. For the past twelve years tax duplicates have been given out to collectors as a matter of favoritism to certain active Democratic politicians throughout the county, who in many instances collected the tax and appropriated it to their own use. In very many cases duplicates have been given out to irresponsible parties without taking bonds with proper security from them, in direct violation of law. In fact, the whole system of managing the county finances and collection of taxes has been with a view of keeping up the Democratic majority in the county, and a *special few* party leaders in office. This has been done until we find, without any extraordinary expenses for the repairs of or for erecting county buildings, we have been getting in debt at a fearful rate, and our county taxes are increasing in the midst of hard times, just at the very time when they should be on the decrease. Why is it that defaulting collectors have not been made settle up and pay over their balances according to law? Why is it that so many irresponsible collectors have been appointed and reappointed, in direct violation of law, without taking proper security from them?

In the auditors' report of 1875 they report back taxes from collectors for 1865, $176.32; due from collectors for 1869, $704.79; for 1871, $1,248; for 1872, $2,158.42, and so on. None of the reports since then show how much of these old balances has been calized, and what collectors have and what not paid up. It is certainly time that the tax-payers of Centre county begin to look after their own interests and have the commissioners' office renovated.

Why do the commissioners carry along, for the purpose of apparently dwarfing the indebtedness of the county, a lot of worthless assets from year to year? Why not make a clean and full sheet of the transactions of the county, discard the worthless assets in the hands of bankrupt and dead collectors, and show to the people of the county the real indebtedness thereof, and how much they have lost through negligence on the part of Democratic commissioners who have tried to make themselves strong in their party by favoring the pets of the *Ring*, in shape of defaulting collectors?

It has cost the tax-payers of the county a good sum of money to keep up the expensive luxury known as the Democratic party in Centre county. *Expenditures increasing, indebtedness increasing, taxes increasing*, public buildings going into dilapidation, and a debt of about $35,000 on us and nothing to show for it but a host of defaulting tax collectors who are loyal to the party, active workers therein and the henchmen of the Ring masters of the party in the county. Let us have a change.

The Silver Bill.

After an almost whole night's session the silver bill passed the Senate about for o'clock A. M., on Saturday last, by a vote of 48 to 21, being more than two-thirds. The bill is amended in one particular, in that the profits of coinage is to go into the Treasury of the United States, instead of to those who have silver bullion to coin. The bill, as amended, passed the House on Tuesday, and has gone to the President for his signature. It is hardly likely the President will array himself in opposition to the popular will on this question by vetoing the bill, especially as his veto could not defeat the bill's becoming a law. Now, what Congress wants to do, and that speedily, is to repeal the resumption act, and remove the incubus of arbitrary resumption from off the business interests of the country, and renewed activity will at once be manifest in the industries of the nation, and in a short time, by a wise and economical administration of business both public and private, resumption will come about as the legitimate result of trade, and when realized in accordance with the laws of trade it will be permanent and a blessing to the country. But forced resumption is business suicide, and imposes sacrifice and ruin upon our industries, and when thus secured, can but be temporary, unless the business of the country is such as will sustain it. We herewith give the vote on and the text of the silver bill:

YEAS.

Allison, Rep., Iowa	Jones, D, Fla
Armstrong, Dem., Mo	Jones, R, Nevada
Bailey, D, Tenn	Kellogg, R, La
Beck, D, Ky	Kirkwood, R, Iowa
Booth, R, Cal	McCreery, D, Ky
Bruce, R, Miss	McDonald, D, Ind
Cameron, R, Pa	McMillan, R, Minn
Cameron, R, Wis	Matthews, R, Ohio
Chaffee, R, Col	Maxey, D, Texas
Cockrell, D, Mo	Merrimon, D, N C
Coke, D, Texas	Morgan, D, Ala
Conover, R, Fla	Oglesby, R, Ill
Davis, Ind, Ill	Paddock, R, Neb
Davis, D, W Va	Plumb, R, Kansas
Dennis, D, Md	Saulsbury, D, Del
Dorsey, R, Ark	Saunders, R, Neb
Eustis, D, La	Spencer, R, Ala
Ferry, R, Mich	Teller, R, Col
Garland, D, Ark	Thurman, D, Ohio
Gordon, D, Ga	Voorhees, D, Ind
Grover, D, Oregon	Wallace, D, Pa
Hereford, D, W Va	Windon, R, Minn
Howe, R, Wis	Withers, D, Va
Ingalls, R, Kansas	Total—48.
Johnston, D, Va	

NAYS.

Anthony, R, R I	Kernan, D, N Y
Barnum, D, Conn	Lamar, D, Miss
Bayard, D, Del	McPherson, D, N J
Blaine, R, Me	Mitchell, R, Oregon
Burnside, R, R I	Morril, R, Vt
Christiancy, R, Mich	Randolph, D, N J
Conkling, R, N Y	Rollins, R, N H
Dawes, R, Mass	Sargent, R, Cal
Edmunds, R, Vt	Wadleigh, R, N H
Hamlin, R, Me	Whyte, D, Md
Hoar, R, Mass	Total—21.

Republicans for the bill	23
Republicans against the bill	21
Democrats for the bill	24
Democrats against the bill	7
Independent for the bill	1

The following is the full text of the bill as it passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and subscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as so purchased into such dollars. And a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise so appropriated. And any gain or seignorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $5,000,000; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment of silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provision of section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the governments of the Latin-Union, so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between these metals, such conference to be held at such place in Europe or the United States at such time, within six months, as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of $2,500 and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. That any holders of the coin authorized by the act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

Local Option.

The bill introduced into the Legislature some time ago providing for local option, whereby the question of the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors in any city or county was to be left to a vote of the people, received a back set in the lower House on Wednesday last. When the bill came up for consideration several amendments were offered and a motion made to indefinitely postpone its consideration, all of which were lost. The bill proper then came up, and was defeated by a vote of 75 ayes to 78 nays. This probably will determine the contest upon that question in the present Legislature.

Temperance people will have to continue active and persevering in their efforts, and continue agitating the question until popular sentiment is so educated on the question that it will be considered disreputable for any man to be seen patronizing a public bar or drinking saloon, and until every community is educated to a sufficiently high standard on temperance to secure the rigid enforcement of the laws we already have upon that question. Until we have moral courage enough to ferret out and punish every instance of violated law regulating the liquor traffic, irrespective of person, we can scarcely expect to secure more rigid legislation upon the subject, and if we had it secured it would scarcely prove more efficient in staying the evils of the accursed traffic. There is some question as to the wisdom of the enactment of such laws as the local option law. Its effects in some localities may be beneficial, while in others it tends to increase the evils of the traffic rather than abate them. The law is made the creature of the caprice and politics of small communities where popular sentiment on the question, in connection with other political questions of a local nature, is almost as changeable as the weather vane on the steeple. But yet the very effort to secure more stringent legislation is laudable, and is one of the best means of keeping the question prominently before the people. And the only hope of a thorough reform is by the constant discussion of the subject—by keeping it prominently before the people so that it must command their attention, and by unceasing effort and work of all who are interested in the cause of temperance.

The cause demands this, and it cannot tolerate any relaxation of effort. Wisdom and discretion should characterize the action of the reform movement, so as not to provoke friendly opposition and antagonism, and the great aim and end to be accomplished is to secure absolute prohibition of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Anything short of this would be failure to begin with, and no rest should be taken until this end is reached; and if the present Legislature defeats local option, let the next be tried for wise legislation on the subject.

Cremation.

On Friday last the remains of Mrs. Ben Pitman, of Cincinnati, were cremated at Washington, this State, in the furnace in which the remains of Baron De Palm were reduced to ashes in November, 1876.

It may be that cremating the remains of the dead will again come in vogue in certain communities, but the idea of burning the dead is rather revolting to modern civilization and society. It seems to carry with it a taint of barbarism that shocks refined and christianized feelings and sentiments, and it is not likely that the custom will be generally adopted unless some apparent necessity should arise to enforce it upon modern society. It is said in some communities that funeral expenses are so great that persons of moderate means can scarcely afford to bury their dead, as the expense of so doing is so great as to embarrass and almost impoverish them; and, in order to avoid extravagant interments, some other means must be resorted to for the disposition of the dead.

We can hardly see how cremation would, were it in vogue, be less expensive than simple burial. Whenever the local customs of a community are so foolishly extravagant as to increase the terrors and horrors of death, and its dread to the living because of the pecuniary tax and embarrassment it may impose or entail upon the friends of the deceased by way of a costly, respectable burial, the same foolish extravagance would accompany cremation in the same community, and the disposition of the remains of the dead by cremation would be equally as expensive if not more so than that of simple burial. We hardly yet feel prepared to welcome cremation as the custom of disposing of the remains of deceased friends. The general press gives the following account of the cremation of Mrs. Pitman:

The cremation of the remains of Mrs. Ben Pitman, of Cincinnati, was successfully accomplished this afternoon, the entire operation lasting less than two hours. The train bearing the remains reached here about 11 o'clock this morning, and the body was taken directly from the station to the crematory. The casket was made of cherry, with an unvarnished mahogany cover, beautifully carved, a present from the Cincinnati School of Design, of which the deceased lady was a member. It was lined inside with white satin. The corpse was accompanied only by Mr. Pitman and Mr. Plympton, of Cincinnati, a personal friend of the Pitman family. All strangers and newspaper representatives were excluded from the building during the cremation, the parties present being Messrs. Pitman and Plympton, and those persons in charge of the furnace. The estimated heat of the retort at noon was 1,200 Fahrenheit. The arrangements at the crematory were similar to those used during the cremation of Baron De Palm. The remains were taken from the casket and placed in the iron cradle, and a muslin cloth, previously soaked in alum-water, was spread over them to hide them from view. At 2 o'clock the cradle was pushed into the retort, and the door closed. In eighteen minutes the body was entirely reduced, and at the end of an hour and three-quarters the cremation was pronounced complete, and the flues of the furnace were closed, and the door sealed hermetically to arrest combustion and allow the retort to cool. This will require at least thirty hours, when the door of the retort will be opened and the calcined bones removed. The result of the cremation is not ashes, but fragments of calcined bone, white as snow and entirely odorless. Mr. Pitman expressed himself as more than satisfied with the result of the cremation. He is undecided as to what he will do with the remains, but thinks he will erect a monument, in the inside of which he will place the jar and contents. Dr. Lemoyne says that hereafter all cremations will be conducted in strict privacy, none but the friends being allowed in the building during the process, and says the success of to-day was not needed to convince him that cremation is the quickest, most economical and sanitary way of disposing of the dead.

HON. WM. H. ARMSTRONG, who paid our town a brief visit last week, we see has been presented by the *Gazette and Bulletin* of Williamsport as a Republican candidate for Governor next fall. If Mr. Armstrong were to secure the nomination he would make a strong candidate. He is without question one of the ablest men in the state, and his protective and monetary views are up to the requirements of the times. There no doubt will be a number of our ablest men whose names will come before the Republicans of the State in connection with the Gubernatorial office, so that the party will not be at a loss to make a wise choice. If Mr. Armstrong be fortunate enough to be nominated and elected he would make a Governor of whom the Commonwealth might well be proud.

Reconciliation in the House.

The reconciliators in the lower House of Congress had a lively sparring match among themselves on Wednesday last.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, while discussing the army appropriation bill, indulged in a few severe innuendoes that seemed to cure the chivalric blood of his southern brethren of South Carolina and Tennessee. Messrs. Aiken, of South Carolina, and House, of Tennessee, pitched into Hewitt in a very lively manner. The portion of the bill under immediate consideration was the appropriation for West Point. Mr. Aiken said West Point had produced many great men, and referred to R. E. Lee, Sidney Johnston and a number of others who were prominent Rebel generals during the late war; and also said there were some in the Union army who were great, and with whom he had measured steel, but he did not find Hewitt among them. Then Hewitt was charged with selling out the Presidency of Mr. Tilden, and a very lively and exciting scene occurred.

Republicans generally laid back and enjoyed the domestic quarrel between Northern and Southern Democrats, and did what they could to add a little fuel to the flames. Bitter personal denunciation was indulged in, the lie given back and forth, and the outsiders to the tilt suggested that it was only eight miles to Bladenburg, the famous duelling ground, and that, although the roads were muddy, yet they (Aiken and Hewitt) could get there.

This exhibition of temper and passion indicates the deep under current of the animus of the South, just as does the injudicious and hot-headed persecution of the members of the Returning Board in Louisiana. It shows that the South intends to again, if possible, by any and every means, regain control of the government and dictate its policy, and that Southern reconciliation is accepted on the part of the South as an act of humiliation on the part of the North to the South, in which the North acknowledges its own inferiority and the superiority of the South. It is about time we cease to cast pearls before Southern swine, and meet issues square in the face.

THE following is the report of an elopement in high life in New Hampshire, that took place on the 16th inst., in Manchester: H. P. Bean, a young married man, heretofore much respected, and Mrs. Plumpton, wife of the overseer of the Amoskeag Corporation, disappeared on Wednesday night under circumstances leaving no doubt of an elopement. Bean took his wife to a concert, and, excusing himself, returned home, packed his trunk hastily, and left, taking $2,000 of his own and his wife's money. Mrs. Plumpton also drew from the bank a considerable sum, and left a note telling her husband that she should never return, and requesting him to take care of her aged mother. The domestic relations of both have heretofore appeared pleasant, and, as both are highly connected, the affair has caused unusual excitement in the city. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the fugitives.

AT Marshfield, Mass., on the 14th instant, the old mansion of Daniel Webster was destroyed by fire. The building was owned by Mrs. Fletcher Webster, who with her son were the only occupants of it at the time. Every exertion was made to save the historic relics, and a lot of silver plate, pictures and other priceless mementoes of Mr. Webster were rescued from the flames. Fortunately, Mr. Webster's library had been removed some time before, and hence was not endangered. Thus the ravages of fire obliterate and destroy the monuments of the great and the reminiscences of hallowed associations.

THE political pot is now boiling with a simmer that is very musical to the professional.

The Middle Penitentiary District.

The bill creating a middle penitentiary district is certain to become a law. The district as organized makes Centre county the centre of the district, and the most desirable place for its location. We have many superior advantages for the site of the building—good water, excellent climate, every facility for furnishing material and supplies to construct the building and to furnish supplies for it after its erection, as well as our due proportion of its inmates. Let our people go to work at once and present our claims and advantages with a determination to secure the location of the buildings in our county. If the proper effort be put forth by our people, with the natural advantage of our location and our natural facilities for the building, there is no good reason why we may not secure its location in Centre county. Let us to work at once.

The Year Without a Summer.

An aged resident of Hartford remembers that the winter of 1829-'30 surpassed this in mildness; farmers ploughed every month of the season, and no snow fell until February 2. The winter was followed, however, by a cold, backward spring, with a snow storm in May, which killed the returning swallows.—*Springfield Republican.*

As an offset to the above story one of the old residents of Derby tells us the year of 1816 is what is known as the "year without a summer." Old New England farmers refer to it as "eighteen hundred and starved to death." January was mild, as was also February, with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice, and winter cold. In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn was killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed, and fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New York, New England and parts of Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In August ice formed half an inch thick. Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in the New England and Middle States. Farmers were obliged to pay four to five dollars a bushel for corn of 1815 for seed for the next spring's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild; the balance of the month was cold with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable.—*Windermere (Cl.) Weekly Forum.*

President Hayes on Silver.

"If the United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment, if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All the bonds that have been issued since Feb. 12, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal-tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues, the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be by them regarded as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold coin was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin, thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world would involve a violation of the public faith, and work irreparable injury to the public credit.—[From his first Annual Message.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

THE JUSTIFIABLE SUICIDE.

BY BUZ.

I met him on the boiler-deck as we sailed out of port,
He seemed to be a gentleman—one of the better sort;
But he had a most ferocious look, a maniacal stare—
Such as hunters find in tigers when they rouse them from their lair.

We met again at even, when the cabin lights were lit;
He did by ancient female in the ladies' cabin sit.
Then he wore a look of sorrow—such a fearful look of woe
As Niobe with her children on the painted canvas show.

And we met again at midnight, as we glided down the stream,
And all around was stillness, save the 'scaping of the steam;
Then he had a look of wildness—of misery and despair,
As he gazed into the waters, as if something drew him there.

I sought a conversation, and asked him if he knew
That we were on a dangerous boat and had a desperate crew?
I told him that the engineers were carrying the steam too high,
That any minute we might be meandering to'rds the sky.

And that the pilots were both drunk, so I understood,
That they might sink us on the rocks. "I wish to heaven they would!"
The stranger cried, "but no such luck will e'er be mine, I trow,
For death in any shape would be a pleasure to me now.

"I've sought it at the cannon's mouth, and on the raging seas,
And on the North-western railroad, and places such as these.
Why will it flee? The young and gay are called away too soon,
While I am left, who many years have craved it as a boon."

I tried to cheer this gloomy man, and draw his thoughts away
From dwelling on such dismal things. "Sit down, my friend, I pray;
Have you no living wife nor child, no cherished kindred dear?
Is there no one you love on earth, no ties to keep you here?

"Who is that dear lady who is traveling with you now?
Can she not clear away the gloom which settles on your brow?
Ah, there she comes; I'll ask her aid; most surely you'll repent."
But up he jumped, threw off his hat, and overboard he went.

I turned to where the lady stood, and spoke to this effect:
"Madame, you're his mother-in-law." She calmly said, "Correct!"

Our Story Teller.

A Plot that Failed

On the night of March 5, 1820, a postchaise stopped at a small inn in the village Lieur Sainte, near Paris. The driver, a large man, muffled in a capacious cloak, descended from the box, and simultaneously a gentleman alighted from the vehicle. The latter was about five feet ten, stoutly built, and wore his dark hair very long, a traveling cap covered the upper part of his face, and the lower part was hidden from view in the folds of a silken scarf.

After whispering together for a moment, the driver entered the inn, and was met almost at the threshold by the landlord, a burly, good natured fellow, in an old overcoat and a fur cap.

"Monsieur," said the driver, "we have come unexpectedly; but we can put up with a little and pay well for it."

"That is as it should be," the landlord responded. "What can we do for you?"

"You have a wife—such a comely fellow as you must have a wife," the driver said.

"Yes, yes, Monsieur," the man replied. "What will you have?"

"A lady inside the coupe may require the attention of one of her sex," the man said, "and, as I said before, we will pay well for it."

"Very good, Monsieur. I will call Madame Lefroy," the landlord said.

"If," said the driver, "you can manage to provide a bed for the lady, the gentleman and myself can get along with anything."

The driver then returned to the carriage, and after a brief conversation with the gentleman the latter lifted from the interior of the carriage the form of a female, and carried it into the house. In the meantime the landlady had thrown open the doors of a small parlor and placed light on the mantlepiece on the inside, and when the gentleman appeared with his burden she said:

"Take her into the parlor, Monsieur, and let her rest on the sofa for a few minutes till I prepare the chamber for her."

The gentleman did as directed, and the driver having given derections respecting the horses, likewise entered the parlor and closed the door. Presently he returned to the hallway and asked the landlord to furnish such supper as he could command. In a few minutes a cold fowl and a couple of bottles of wine were forthcoming, and the driver carried them into the parlor.

Meanwhile the landlady was preparing the chamber, and in the course of an hour she announced that it was ready. Thereupon the gentleman bore the lady up stairs and into the chamber, where a cheerful fire burned on the hearth. The landlady followed to give any aid that might be required, but as the gentleman entered with his burden, the driver closed the doors and said:

"Madame, if your assistance is needed I will summon you. The lady is much restored already, and may be able to retire without troubling you."

The landlady courtesied and went down stairs, put pausing half-way down she heard the driver enter the chamber and close and bolt the door.

In less than an hour the gentleman and the driver came down stairs, and entering the landlord's private room were invited to seat themselves, which they did. The landlord provided them with cigars and brandy, and they smoked and talked for an hour. "By the way," said the gentleman, "I suppose there is a physician near by in case his service should be required."

"Dr. Poissy, a retired naval surgeon, lives within a hundred yards," the landlord said.

"What kind of a man is he?" the gentleman asked; "skillful—to be depended on?"

"They say he is very learned," said the hostess, "but—" "HE IS FOND OF THE BOTTLE," the landlord added, "but none the worse for that, I take it."

"Has he resided here long?" the gentleman inquired.

"For a dozen years," was the answer, "and has attended some of the best people around here."

After a short pause the gentleman looked at his watch and to the driver:

"Couriol, I will go up stairs and see whether the madame slumbers."

He arose and ascended the stairs, and in a half a minute he called from the landing: "Couriol!"

The driver hurriedly arose and sprang up the stairs. In a few minutes he returned, saying that the lady was siezed with spasms, and that the physician's aid was required.

"I will go for him," the landlady said, but the driver objected, saying that it was more fitting he should do the message.

"Well," said the landlady, "turn to your left as you go out, and you will see the cottage close at hand."

The driver quitted the inn, and in a few moments returned, accompanied by Dr. Poissy. Leaving him below, the driver, after an absence of fully ten minutes, returned with the gentleman. The latter explained to the doctor that his wife, was suffering from a deep-seated disease. And a few minutes before she had been seized with spasms, but that happily she had recovered, and had fallen into slumber. Wine was ordered, and the gentleman and the doctor sat down, and the latter drank freely. At intervals Couriol went up stairs from time to time to see whether madame was still asleep, and this was continued until midnight. Couriol, about that time returning from a visit to the lady's chamber, hastily summoned the gentleman, and the two went up stairs together. In a few moments Couriol's voice was heard from the top of the stairs calling the landlady. She hurried up stairs, and on entering the chamber found the gentleman on one side of the bed, and the driver on the other, violently chafing the head and arms of its occupant.

"She is dying?" the gentleman exclaimed; "summon the doctor instantly, and get hot water."

The landlord hurried down and informed Dr. Poissy, who was in the lady's chamber in a few seconds. The two men were still chafing the hands, arms and feet of the picture prostrate on the bed. The doctor approached and felt the pulse. He was a little the worse for the liquor he had drank, but he was still able to assume a solemn air, and go through the ordinary routine.

"She is very cold," he said; "very cold. I'm much afraid it is too late."

"There, she heaved a sigh," said Couriol.

"There is no pulse," the doctor said, briefly.

"Oh, my God!" exclaimed the gentleman in a voice of agonized grief, "she is dead—I feel that she is dead."

"See, her jaw has fallen," said Couriol, and at the same moment he removed the coverlet, which was gathered up over her bosom and close to her chin.

It seemed to be as he said, for the jaw fell, and the doctor said in a low, thick voice:

"She is gone!"

The gentleman sat down with his head buried in his hands. Couriol tapped the doctor on the arm and said:

"Here are five hundred francs for you, it is not your fault that you could do no good. You have lost much time and your rest beside."

The doctor, on whom the liquor had told somewhat, held the bills in his hand, with a doubtful expression on his face.

"This is too much," at length he said; "I couldn't take such a fee as this."

"Take it, my friend," said the gentleman, suddenly rising and putting his hand on the doctor's shoulder; "take it, I may want your services further. In fact," he continued, "I must depart for Paris at once, and I will request you to take charge of the body, and to send an undertaker the first thing in the morning, that he may make all needful preparations."

"That alters the question," said the doctor, "I will readily do all you desire, with the assistance, of course, of the landlady."

It was so arranged, and after giving the landlady a handsome sum of money to use as she might see fit, the gentleman and Couriol started for Paris, promising to return the next afternoon or evening, at the latest.

The next afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, the carriage again drove up to the inn, and the gentleman and Couriol alighted. They were met by the landlady, who was flushed and nervous. She begged the gentleman not to be angry, and explained that, at the doctor's suggestion, they had removed the corpse to his residence, as he considered it more fitting, and felt that after he had accepted the trust imposed on him he ought to do all in his power to accomplish his task with decorum and respect.

The gentleman expressed very great gratification at what Dr. Poissy had done, and proceeded at once to his residence. The doctor was very grave and somewhat constrained in his manner, but this was attributed to his desire to invest the occasion with becoming solemnity. "Monsieur," the doctor said, "I judged it right to do as I have done. I found that the corpse would not keep, and I therefore had it properly disposed of and the lid of the coffin screwed down."

The gentleman said that he had done right, and that next day the body should be interred.

"I presume," said the gentleman, "you will give me a certificate as to the cause of death, and so forth?"

"Oh, certainly," said the doctor, "in fact, I had prepared it. Consumption, I think you said it was, and so I filled in the certificate."

The gentleman again expressed his satisfaction, and invited the doctor to the inn; but he declined on the ground that he had two or three patients to attend.

Next day the funeral was duly solemnized, and Monsieur Lavoniere—for thus the gentleman gave his name—departed with Couriol. First, however, he insisted on the doctor taking another fee, and amply rewarded the landlady for her trouble.

As soon as the two men were gone, Madame Lefroy, the landlady, went to Dr. Poissy's house, and, indeed, for several days afterward spent a great deal of her time there.

In the meantime, Lavonlere and Couriol made their way towards Reims, near which was the abode of the former, a beautiful chateau on the banks of the Marne. On reaching the dwelling, the fact of Madame Lavoniere's death was duly announced, and for over a week the place wore an air of repose and gloom. At the end of that time masons and carpenters appeared at the chateau, and preparations were made to modernize the edifice. New stables were to be erected, and the oldest part of the dwelling, overlooking the magnificent terrace and gardens, where madame had had her rooms from infancy, was to be torn down.

Monsieur Lavoniere, as the cousin of his wife and next of kin, in fact, the only relative, had come into possession of the dead woman's vast estate, and he was going to alter and arrange things to suit his own taste. The master builder and the architect were on the spot, and Couriol, no longer a menial, but the equal, associate and adviser of Lavoniere, was an active, and, in fact, the chief participator in the discussions as to the various changes and additions.

As they were standing on the terrace in front of the main entrance the sound of wheels was heard and two carriages were soon seen emerging from the shaded pathway from the right. The carriages drew near and stopped at the entrance. From the first alighted Dr. Poissy and a lady in deep mourning. From the second four sturdy, well-knit fellows stepped.

Lavoniere and Couriol advanced toward the visitors. On recognizing Dr. Poissy, Lavoniere started and grew pale.

"Why, doctor," he said, "who would have expected to see you?"

"We happened to be driving this way," said the doctor, "and thought we would call at the chateau."

"Well, you have taken us by surprise," said Lavoniere.

Couriol said nothing, but turned toward the house. Very much to Lavoniere's surprise, two of the four men who had alighted from the second carriage quietly followed Couriol and intercepted him in the act of entering the door. At the same moment Dr. Poissy said:

"Monsieur Lavoniere, let me have the honor of introducing you to a friend. The coincidence is striking, for her name is the same as yours—Lavoniere."

Monsier Lavoniere advanced a step toward the lady, who at the same moment raised her veil. The smile which Lavoniere had prepared to greet the new acquaintance passed away in an instant. His jaw fell; he gasped for breath; he gave one loud cry of horror, turned and fled. But in an instant the hands of two strong men were upon him, and as they manacled his wrists, the other two men did the same for Couriol. Neither of them spoke a word. They could explain nothing, but the woman, whose death they had compassed and whose corpse they imagined was rotting in a distant grave yard, stood there before them, alive and a witness against them.

It only remains to explain how this strange sequal was brought about, and this can be done only through the narrative of the woman who was supposed to be dead, and of the man who saved her.

In 1816 August Le Brun, a wealthy lawyer, died at Chateau Brun, near Reims, leaving an only daughter. When the child was only three years old her cousin, Henri Lavoniere, the orphan child of Le Brun's sister, came to reside at the chateau. He was then twelve years old. When he attained his twenty-first year his cousin Marie was in her twelfth. She was heiress to vast estates, and Henri was penniless and a dependent. He resolved to pay court to his rich cousin and wed her. By a thousand arts he won the confidence and affection of the girl, and when at the age of fifteen her father died, his last death-bed utterance was a desire that the cousins should be married forthwith.

The girl, however, did not seem so anxious, and Henri began to dread that he was to lose the prize. He redoubled his affectionate attentions toward his cousin. After a time she consented, and the ceremony was performed.

Henri, however, was a faithless husband. Marie bore with him for a long time without repining, but at length she was aroused and refused to supply her husband with funds. He professed penitence and promised amendment.

Soon after this Couriol was introduced at the chateau. He had been a medical student, and was anything for the time being that he was paid to be. He came into the establishment avowedly to review the immense library and superintend the restoration of some valuable volumes.

Soon Marie's health began to fail, and medical skill seemed to be useless. At length her husband suggested a visit to Paris, in order that she might have the benefit of the best advice. On that supposed journey to Paris the occurrences occurred already cited.

Couriol, it seems, knew something about Lieur Sainte, and met Dr. Poissy, whom he took to be a man who could be easily used for the furtherence of their designs.

Just before reaching Lieur Sainte, Couriol administered to Marie a deadly dose of morphine, and when they reached the inn both Lavoniere and Couriol supposed that she was dead. They pretended otherwise, however, and so arranged things to secure the doctor's presence, ply him with his favorite liquor, and impress him with the belief that she was alive when he arrived. Their object was to procure a medical certificate, and save the chances of any investigation.

When the two men quitted the inn, after giving directions to Dr. Poissy for the interment of the body, that gentleman summoned Madame Lefroy. While she was arranging the supposed corpse, and remarking on the evident unconcern of the unfortunate girl's husband at her death, she observed a twitching at the mouth of the dead.

On calling Dr. Poissy's attention to it, he seemed to be suddenly aroused to full sobriety, and on applying certain tests, became satisfied that the girl was not dead. It was at once resolved to acquaint Lefroy with the matter and secure his co-operation and secrecy. Means were then used to restore the girl, which proved successful. A violent fit of retching came on, and the patient discharged from her stomach a quantity of morphine. After this she speedily began to recover, and was soon able to tell the story of her life.

No doubt remained on the mind of Dr. Poissy that Lavoniere and Couriol had attempted to murder the girl, and had departed with the impression that they had succeeded.

It was resolved to keep up the show, and a funeral and a coffin was ordered. Inside this bricks and stones and clothes were placed by the doctor, and the lid screwed down. That it might be insured against interference, the coffin was removed to the doctor's cottage.

Early in the day Madame Lefroy managed to convey Madame Lavoniere by a back way to Dr. Poissy's, and there she remained and witnessed her own funeral.

As soon as Madame Lavoniere was able to bear the fatigue, she was removed to Paris, and eminent physicians declared their opinion that she had been subjected for some time to a process of slow poisoning. The authorities were consulted, and measures were taken to arrest Lavoniere and Couriol. How they were carried out, the reader knows. Lavoniere committed suicide in prison, and Couriol was sentenced to galleys for life. He showed, however, a very tractable disposition and became so well liked for his evident endeavor to reform that the rigor of his imprisonment was relaxed, and he was advanced to the position of medical assistant. Finally he was released and settled in the United States, where he died only recently.

Groundhog Day.

Probabilities for the Next Six Weeks as Given by the Predecessor of Gen. Myer.

To-day is known as "ground-hog day." It is a common superstition in some localities that the ground-hog leaves his quarters regularly to-day, and if he should see his shadow in the sunlight he goes back to his hole for six weeks more, during which very severe weather will be experienced. If he doesn't see his shadow he stays out, and fine weather is sure to follow. If the ground-hog shows such sagacity, the weather bureau at Washington might give him a hole in that department, and place him second in position to "Old Probabilities." It must not be supposed from the name that this scientific prognosticator of the weather belongs to the coarse and vulgar hog family which has no regard for the future except as it is embodied in the sentiment of all swinish beings, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." The ground-hog is, in fact, the woodchuck, which is found from Hudson Bay to South Carolina, and is called the ground-hog from its voracity and burrowing habits. It passes the winter in the burrow in a lethargic state, is from fifteen to eighteen inches long, and is a very cleanly, courageous, and vigilant animal, being more than a match for a dog of equal size. It is possible that the origin of the idea as to the weather wisdom of the ground-hog may be accounted for in this wise: February 2 is Candlemas day, or the festival of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, and there was once a universal superstition throughout Christendom that good weather on this day indicated a long continuance of winter and a bad crop, and that foul weather was a good omen. Sir Thomas Browne quotes a Latin distich expressive of this idea, which is thus translated in a popular Scotch rhyme:

If Candlemas day be dry and fair,
The half o' winter's to come and mair;
If Candlemas day be wet and foul,
The half o' winter's gane at Yule.

In Germany there are two proverbial expressions on this subject: First, the shepherd would rather see the wolf enter his stable on Candlemas day than the sun. Second, the badger peeps out of his hole on Candlemas day, and when he finds snow walks abroad; but if he sees the sun shining he draws back into his hole. It is believed that these notions are derived from pagan times, and have existed since the very infancy of our race. Neither the ground-hog nor the badger, however, may be infallible authority, as even the goose bone has failed in its prognostications of the weather this winter.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Good wheat ought to furnish at least 74 per cent. of fine flour. The best samples often furnish 76 to 80 per cent., and, in a few rare intances, as much as 86 per cent. of flour has been obtained. Inferior varieties seldom produce more than 68 per cent., and, in some instances, only 54 to 56 per cent. of flour has been obtained from bad samples. On an average, wheat may be said to yield 75 per cent. of fine flour and 25 per cent. of bran and middlings.

A crop of English hay, weighing two tons, removes from the soil about 62 pounds of nitrogen, 70 pounds of potash, and 18 pounds of phosphoric acid. From an acre, a crop of clover hay, weighing two and a-half tons, abstracts about 175 pounds of nitrogen, 110 pounds of potash, and 32 pounds of phosphoric acid. Two or three crops grown in succession, and without manure, would partially exhaust even the best of land.

A farmer in Iowa objects to the publication of any more sermons about hell. He says his crops were eaten up by grasshoppers, his pigs died with cholera, and half his sheep were killed by dogs, while, in addition, he has been swindled by a lightning-rod agent and two patent right sharpers. He thinks he has received punishment enough.

For starting melons and cucumbers in doors, the best pots are small pieces of sod turned grass side down, and placed upon a board. When the season is warm enough, set out in the garden, having rich, loamy soil covering all but the leaves of the plants.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

New Volume of Littell's Living Age.

The first two numbers of the new volume of *The Living Age*, bearing date January 5th and 12th, respectively, have the following noteworthy contents: Russian Aggression as specially affecting Austria-Hungary and Turkey, by Louis Kossuth, ex-Governor of Hungary, *Contemporary Review*; Erica, a fine German serial, by Frau von Ingersleben, translated for *The Living Age*; Humming Birds, by Alfred Russell Wallace, *Fortnightly Review*; Doris Barugh, a Yorkshire Story, by Katharine S. Macquoid, author of "Patty," etc.; On the Hygienic Value of Plants in Rooms and the Open Air, by Prof. Max von Pettenkofer, *Contemporary*; Within the Precincts, a new story by Mrs. Oliphant, from advance sheets; Florence and the Medici, by J. A. Symonds, *Fortnightly*; Charlotte Bronte, *Cornhill*; Heligolaad, *Macmillan*; Rugby Football, *Tatler*; Forgetfulness, *Spectator*, etc.; together with the usual choice poetry, and miscellany. In the next weekly number a new serial by William Black will be begun, from advance sheets, which promises to be his best work.

To new subscribers for 1878, the last seven numbers of 1877, containing the first parts of the German serial, and a story by Miss Thackeray, with other valuable matter, are sent gratis. For fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; or for $10.50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age*, for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

We have received from the publishers a new book entitled "Kathleen." We have not had time to peruse it ourselves, but some of our family have, and they pronounce it a most interesting work, in fact *a perfect love* story, tender, true and pathetic. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is the author, justly celebrated for many excellent works which she has offered to the criticism of the general public. Kathleen was a natural beauty, and made a very decided impression on the heart of our hero long before she had learned the meaning of the word "love." It was at a little village on the coast of Maine, where she lived with her old grandmother, nine years before the story opens. Carl Seymour was an artist, and not rich when he met his love for the second time at Newport—met her to fall blindly at her feet, and worshipping her as all others did. But this second meeting was very different from the first; the old grandmother was dead, and Kathleen was chaperoned by a worldly-minded aunt, who had determined her niece should make a brilliant marriage. Carl Seymour proposed, and was rejected, to find her engaged to a millionaire. After three years of separation, in which time the aunt's money must have taken wings, Kathleen reappears as the governess to Mrs. Armadale's children, a sister of Carl Seymour, in Mr. Seymour's house. Mrs. Armadale having to leave home on business, Kathleen assumed entire command. Is it any wonder, then, that Carl Seymour and Kathleen being thrown together thus, should forget all their past troubles, and that their cloud, which looked so black to both, had at the last, so bright a silver lining?—with various complications ensuing, we would refer the reader to the book itself. "Kathleen" is written in Mrs. Burnett's best mood, and is as pathetic as any one could wish. It is issued in uniform style and price with Mrs. Burnett's "Theo," and "Pretty Polly Pemberton," with "Bessie's Six Lovers," with "That Girl of Mine," and "That Lover of Mine," with "The Amours of Philippe," by Octave Feuillet, and with Mrs. Southworth's new and popular novel, "The Red Hill Tragedy," and will have a large sale, as its price is but Fifty Cents a copy, and it will be found for sale by all booksellers and on all railroad trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, post-paid, on remitting Fifty Cents in a letter to the publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, ja47t-tf Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-22

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney-at-Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't..... J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny Street, first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7 15-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence, on the corner of High and Allegheny Streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8 23-1y

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS
takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Painting.

THOMAS H. RHOADS,
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

PAINTERS.
DOAK & LONBERGER,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

Straw.

$8.50 PER TON FOR STRAW.
Bellefonte Paper Mills.
WILLIAM GUIE & BRO.
CASH
PAID FOR STRAW.
Short Straw, per ton, - $6.50
Long Straw, per ton, - $8.50
A ton of Straw, well rotted WILL NOT MAKE
ONE LOAD OF MANURE.
Farmers, will it pay you to rot straw into manure that is worth from
$6.50 to $8.50 per ton?
BRING YOUR STRAW TO THE
Bellefonte Paper Mills,
And get the CASH for it.
WM. GUIE & BRO.
Bellefonte, Nov. 28, 1877. 9 47-tf

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway
LANDS FOR SALE!
1,000,000 ACRES in Southwest Missouri from $2.50 to $8.00 an acre. First-class stock and agricultural lands. The best tobacco region in the West. Fine fruit, no grasshoppers, abundance of good water, short winters, convenient markets, good schools, low taxes, healthful country, and good society. Seven years' credit. Free transportation from St. Louis to those who purchase land. Send for circular and other information. Address, W. H. Coffin, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis Missouri. 8 41

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878.
D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

Jan. 1st, 1878. DR.		
To outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$42,428 60	
To taxes assessed for 1877	42,152 43	
To cash receive dof county commissioners	25,727 09	
To cash received for redemption of U. S. lands	118 47	
To am't transferred from Militia fund	14 06	
To cash rec'd from Treasurer sales U. S. lands	286 29	
To county order rec'd on acct. last years balance	2,790 53	
To com. note rec'd for bal.	2,000 00	
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	—116,716 55
Jan. 1, 1878 CR.		
By bal. at settlement Jan. 1, 1877	$ 4,790 53	
By warrants paid	55877 84	
By unpaid taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1878	51709 50	
By exonorations and commissions	2328 68	
By salary	2000 00	
By stationery allowed	10 00	—116,716 55
By bal. due Treasurer at sett	1,199 08	

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer Centre county, in account with Commonwealth of Penn.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.		
To balance due State, Jan. 1, 1877	264 32	
To outstanding taxes	6391 56	
To taxes assessed for 1877.	3150 73	—9,806 61
Jan. 1, 1878. CR.		
By am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	4682 08	
By State Treasurers receipts	3080 17	
By exonorations and commissions	113 84	
By Treas. commissions	68 09	
Bal. in hands of Treas.	1862 43	—9806 61

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.		
To am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$59 38	—59 38
Jan. 1, 1878. CR.		
By outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	44 58	
By Treas. com. on 1406	74	
By am't transf'd to county account	14 06	—59 38

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.
Witness our hands and seals this 22d day of January, A. D. 1878.
WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND [Seal]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's Pay.		
A. Gregg balance $1.13, services $679.50	$680 63	
J. N. Hall balance 65.09, services 655.50.	720 59	
H. A. Mingle balance 4.31, services 442.50	446 81	
H. Beck commissioner's clerk	600 00	—2448 03
Jury Commissioners.		
B. Liggett bal. from 1876	37 68	
Jno. Rishel services	15 38	
H. Keller services	21 34	
H. Beck clerk to com.	35 00	—109 40
County Auditors.		
Wm. McFarland services.	30 00	
A. J. Griest services	30 80	
Jos. Gilliland services	30 00	
C. L. Buffington as clerk	30 00	—120 00
Improvements and Repairs.		
A Moore, on jail contract	483 73	
Wilkey & Parsons, building walk C H	22 75	
McClellan & Speer, lumber for C H	20 75	
Wm Eckley, lumber for C H	6 40	
E H Carr, hauling lumber for C H	1 60	
T E Lyman, spouting C H	10 50	
B & S S R R Co, lumber walk at C H	10 63	
J H Fellenbaum, repairing at jail	14 75	
J J Reynolds & Son, range at jail	167 30	
Jno Brachbill, wall paper &c., at jail	82 61	
John McDermott, paving jail	6 50	
W S Galbraith, work on range at jail	5 64	
H A Williams, painting and repairing at jail	147 00	
J & J Harris, bill paints H ware &c., at jail	129 62	
G W Tate, architect at jail	140 00	
M W Cowdrick, work at jail	5 40	
John McDermott, cess pool contract	146 98	
H D Yeager, repairing furnace at jail	33 45	
W Twitmire, repairing hot air pipes at jail	36 50	
T A Hicks & Bro, hardware for jail	1 64	
T I Lee, repairing lock at jail	1 25	—1475 00

COURT EXPENSES.

Jurors pay	$3815 46	
Commonwealth costs	3311 15	
Tipstaves pay	436 20	
J H Vosburg court reporter	735 00	
W Reber court reporter 2 week	20 00	
B Galbraith court crier	162 00	
" janitor balance 1876, 275.00, janitor services 1877, 350.00	625 00	
W C Heinle, entries in indictment docket	15 64	
A Williams bal. due at sett 1876 114.09, prothonotary costs 1877 261.63	375 72	
L W Munson, court proclamations	76 00	
L W Munson, summoning jurors	450 00	—12022 17

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners	$ 129 64	
Robt McKnight, gas bills for Court House and jail	443 05	
J R & C T Alexander, coal bills for court house and jail	965 91	
J H Dobbins, medical services	100 00	
Agricultural society appropriation	100 00	
Western penitentiary keeping convicts	450 32	
Insane asylum (Danville) keeping insane	1732 25	
Assessors pay	2158 25	
Road views	729 90	
Election expenses	1964 73	
Refunding U S lands	21 11	
Refunding taxes overpaid	166 79	
Insurance on public buildings	394 00	
Bridge views	101 50	
Sam'l Brugger Engr at bridges &c	431 13	
J D Sperling bridge Curtins	845 00	
" " bill Howard	100 00	
" swearing viewers	1 50	
Miles Zimmerman Karthans bridge	1090 00	
H D Yerger bal. Julian bridge	1 01	
Dan'l Irwin work Julian bridge	5 00	
M W Cowdrick Penns creek bridge	459 00	
Murray Dougal & Co Penn creek bridge	1664 00	
Murray Dougal & Co. Howard bridge	2700 00	
H C Holter painting Howard bridge	8 32	
Jacob Pletcher, umber &c., for Howard bridge	27 26	
J C P Jones repairing Milesburg bridge 69.87, and floor 20.00	89 87	
W W Spangler repairing Beech Creek bridge	8 31	
Doak & Loneberger painting Curtin bridge	31 72	
J & J Harris bill paints &c., for bridge	7 90	
Wm Zimmerman repairs Karthaus bridge	2 00	
Constables pay	408 79	
Real estate paid for property at sale.	425 00	
Premium on collections	20 00	
C M Bower commission on collection	88 30	
Commissioners notes paid	6605 00	
Interest paid on notes and bonds	2004 85	
Commissions on lunacy	55 00	
Scalp premiums	773 55	
Teachers Institute	145 34	
Inquests on dead bodies	58 21	
Road damages paid	100 00	
L W Munson bal. 1876, 1330.00 on account 3174.00	4504 11	
C M Bower salary as comr's. atty	75 00	

New Advertisements.

H Y Stitzel stationery	26 57	
Freight bills paid	7 84	
Meals for jurors pd to sundries	65 50	
Jos Devling bal. on Co. line & drafts.	7 00	
S & A Loeb clothing for prisoners and jail	106 85	
Harper Bro. clothing for prisoners and jail	8 25	
Lyon & Co. clothing for prisoners and jail	6 80	
C T Fryberger clothing for prisoners and jail	3 00	
A Williams judgment docket	24 50	
J S Barnhart extra time in office	12 00	
Kay Bros. hand seal jury com	3 50	
D Everhart building scaffold for painting jail	1 00	
T A Hicks & Bros. hardware C H	1 40	
Horse hire paid sundries	5 50	
W W Wolf putting in water back jail	4 00	
H Vanbuskirk burners and shades C H	26 85	
W S Galbraith sundry plumbing bill court house and jail	59 90	
Wood for C H and jail and cutting same	37 50	
Paid sundries cleaning cess pool	46 82	
Robb and Kelly removing ashes court house and jail	2 75	
W A Schroyer repairing chairs &c., court house	9 25	
W W Wetzler repairing furnace jail	8 85	
Jno McDermott repairing heater jail	2 25	
H Hoffman repairing at jail	4 00	
Alex Green cleaning cells	1 50	
Geo Ulrich bounty due him	50 00	
Jno T Johnson postage, &c	25 34	
Jos Fox repairing cells jail	13 65	
Bond & Co. chairs treas. and comss. office	17 72	
Jos Devling revising U S land lists	40 00	
Jno Powers repairing for prisoners	20 40	
W A Tobias indexing in recorders office and burner	164 60	
J Fellenbaum repairing locks &c., jail	31 50	
A Williams appearance docket, &c	54 50	
Jas O'Bryan repairing chairs C H	1 50	
Susan Shope scrubbing office 3 times	5 25	
T J Lee putting lock on office door	35	
J A S Mallory repairing gate C H	3 80	
E Joseph & Bro. carpet hall at jail	28 42	
I Guggenheimer matting for C H	19 80	
C Fox removing plantains C H yard	7 00	
C Garner cleaning pipes at jail	1 50	
W F Reber copying and making duplicate	22 90	
F P Musser making duplicate	36 00	
W T Twitmire sprinkler and dust pan C H	1 05	
L Willard cleaning flues C H	3 50	
Jas Harris & Co. hardware C H	3 85	
F F Adams for chairs C H	2 40	
Jos Devling work on U S land lists	3 50	
Water tax	127 50	
F Deshner keys for coal house	50	
D M Glenn & Co. ice for C H	1 55	
Jacob Schrom binding mattings	1 00	
Wilson & McFarland stoves for offices	52 87	
H A Williams glazing C H & jail	13 92	
D Gallagher repairing hydrant C H	2 00	
H Beck chimneys for lamp &c	1 51	
Dan'l Derr repairing gas pipes C H and jail	4 50	
A Bartholemew digging ditch C H	1 25	
O Kassler repairing assess books	35	
Harper Bros covering for desks	3 25	
B Galbraith crying U S land sales	5 00	
Wm Mann blank books	36 00	
B M Need guide books for offices	2 00	
Alexander & Bower fees on 1st Nat. bank case	25 00	
S M Winters house holding appeals	5 00	
M Hubler bill holding appeals	3 50	
D A Musser on acct. bal. due 1876	2790 58	
D A Musser orders for state tax	797 17	
Commissioners expenses holding appeals and delivering duplicates &c	363 50	
Orders of former years paid	33 49	
Total	$38406 57	

Printing Bills.

P Gray Meek bal. due 1876, 184.60 printing 1877, 285.25	$469 85	
E T Tuten printing	207 35	
F Kurtz bal. due 1876, 31.00 printing 1877, 220.35	251 35	
W Deininger printing 1877	161 81	
Bender & Beck printing 1877	13 50	
F L Hutter printing 1877	192 81	—1296 67
Total Expenditures	$55877 84	
Orders drawn on road tax acct.	604 34	
Orders drawn on poor tax acct.	425 39	—1029 73

L. W. MUNSON, Skeriff, in account with Centre county:

January 7, 1878 DR.		
To jury fees rec'd	64 00	
To fines rec'd Sam'l Booth 5.00 G Breon 200.00, W. Wagner 25.00, J Rishel 20.00	250 00	
To cash rec'd Martha Bathurst.	25 00	
To county orders rec'd on acct	3700 80	
To purchase money on U S land	47 25	—4086 25
Balance	622 68	
	$4708 93	
CR.		
By boarding prisoners	$1942 00	
By conveying prisoners to penitentiary	784 00	
By summoning jurors	450 00	
By court proclamations advertised	76 00	
By advertising election proclamation	177 85	
By conveying insane asylum.	192 00	
By advertizing poor house elec. proc	559 25	
By filling ticks and bills sundries for jail	39 10	
By reward paid for Walker and Gallagher	125 00	
By amt. paid Walker's bills at Curwinsville	57 00	
By amt. paid expense bringing Walker from Curwinsville.	30 60	
By services during riots 8 days	32 00	
By amt. paid for police maces.	18 15	
By watching jail 21 days and nights	31 50	
By advertising removal of fish baskets	9 00	
By removing fish baskets	185 48	—4708 93
By bal. due Sheriff Munson at settlement	$622 68	

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Township offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1878, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22d day of January, A. D. 1878.
WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND, [Seal]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the 1st day of January, 1877, to the 1st day of January, 1878.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
HENRY BECK, *Clerk,*

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

1871.		
H Cartin, Bellefonte	$207 28	
A J Hassinger, Benner	141 38	—349 66
1872.		
Jno Ward, Half Moon	256 97	
David Robb, Liberty	14 52	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	—596 28
1873.		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360 73	
*Dan'l Malone, Boggs	56 38	
*S C Rarick, Marion	204 07	
Jos Ross, Spring	162 07	—783 25
1874.		
Jos Fox, Bellefonte	973 11	
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	931 31	
D Lohr, Benner	223 52	
F Carson, Burnside	37 34	
F Kirchoff, Curtin	123 28	
Wm Cross, Half Moon	8 72	
H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11	
H D Yeager, Snow Shoe	125 75	—2981 14
1875.		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	1438 08	
*A J Graham, Philipsburg	188 76	
J P Shope, Milesburg	231 85	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	458 14	
*J B Newcomer, Burnside	46 08	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	68 86	
*Perry Condo, Marion	94 76	
H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74	
Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	163 93	
¶Jesse Swartz, Walker	13 85	—2781 09
1876.		
*Jno H Morrison, Bellefonte	1426 47	
T M Hall, Milesburg	144 27	
*W C M'Cutchen, Philipsburg	552 59	
C Diehl, Howard bor	73 56	
*A Garbrick, Benner	183 79	
J C Walker, Boggs	518 28	
Wm Thompson, College	542 83	
*Wm Mann, Curtin	166 07	
¶H C Campbell, Ferguson	210 49	
Jno Krumrine, Gregg	329 78	
*Jno Kettner, Haines	251 84	
J T Stewart, Harris	310 11	
*D W Kline, Huston	191 73	
Jno A Stover, Liberty	374 07	
D Harter, Marion	687 90	
D Kreamer, Miles	55 13	
Wm Weiser, Penn	705 76	
G W Koch, Potter	1026 68	
F H Dale, Rush	159 81	
Jno Noll, Spring	706 14	
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	112 14	
Jno H Beck, Walker	444 50	—9729 66
1877.		
Jno Kichline, Bellefonte	3599 91	
R L Shirk, Milesburg	471 22	
I Gorton, Philipsburg	572 66	
H C Holter, Howard boro	297 87	
R W Ammerman, Unionville	198 17	
U Stover, Benner	1485 94	
W S Loy, Burnside	197 24	
J C Walker, Boggs	1317 97	
E Musser, College	2128 66	
C Singer, Curtin	259 50	
W H Fry, Ferguson	3033 69	
F D Hosteman, Gregg	2862 72	
J H Wile, Haines	2354 64	
Jno Myers, Harris	1862 12	
Geo Gensmer, Half Moon	937 54	
D W Kline, Huston	439 22	
J M Kline, Howard	565 35	
Ja Robb, Liberty	863 28	
D W Orr, Marion	1217 93	
Joel Morris, Miles	1603 07	
G W F Gray, Patton	1048 84	
Wm Smith, Penn	1985 90	
Henry Swab, Potter	3699 27	
F H Dale, Rush	889 24	
H I Tibbins, Spring	2291 25	
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	378 10	
Wm Miller, Taylor	431 22	
Wm Spotts, Union	232 47	
J T Dunkle, Walker	2345 12	
W H Williams, Worth	300 39	—40170 50
Total outstanding taxes	$57391 58	

* Paid in part since settlement.
¶ Paid in full since settlement.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre county.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.		
To notes and bonds outstanding	$82092 87	
To bal. due D A Musser, Treas. at sett	1199 08	
To bal. due Sheriff Munson at sett	622 68	
To bal. due A Gregg, Comr. at sett	58	
To bal. due J N Hall, Comr. at sett	25 34	
To bal. due H A Mingle, Comr. at settlement	81 81	
To bal. due A Moore on contract	7 50	—84029 86
Jan. 1, 1878. CR.		
By notes of sundry persons	2660 81	
By amt. on hands of att'y for collection	2423 74	
By taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1878	57391 58	
By amt. due from townships and boro. for keeping insane as below:		
Spring twpt	934 29	
Harris twp	84 93	
Philipsburg	1689 36	
Patton twp	110 45	
Partrage estate	70 60	
Rush twp	284 82	
Bellefonte boro	555 84	
Huston twp	406 90	
Milesburg boro	198 89	4335 48
By U S land tax outstanding	5600 00	
By bal. due from Clearfield county	85 00	
Balance	11533 25	—84929 86
To bal. due by county	$11533 25	

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Co. having leased the work of the company, are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work

The Machine Shops

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters, Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings, Bolts, Nets, &c.

at greatly reduced rates. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8 131y Bellefonte, Pa.

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most populor

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,
DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

Strawbridge & Clothier, Dry Goods.

DARK DRESS GOODS

Especially adapted to WINTER and EARLY SPRING, but serviceable all the year round.

—o—

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Have lately closed out the stocks of numerous Importers, and buying, as usual, with ready cash, have secured many very desirable goods at almost their own prices, and certainly lower in some cases than similar qualities of goods have ever before been sold.

We propose to give to our customers the benefit of our extraordinary opportunities, and have, therefore, marked only such prices on all the goods as will pay us for handling and distributing them. The prices are the same, whether one dress pattern is ordered or a hundred.

ONE LOT BOURETTES, 10 CENTS.
ONE LOT BOURETTES, 12 1-2 CENTS.
ONE LOT BOURETTES, (Wool Filling) 14 CTS.
MOSS SUITINGS, 15 CENTS.

Some special bargains in

ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 20 CENTS.
Real value at the present time, 37½ cents.

MATELASSE BEIGE AT 20 CENTS.
MATELASSE BEIGE AT 25 CENTS.
MATELASSE BEIGE AT 31 CENTS.
These goods are very cheap indeed.

BEIGE MATELASSES, 50 CTS.—Real value, 75 cts.

ONE CASE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
In colors, at 25 cts; former price, 45 cts.

FINE TWILLED BEIGE AT 20 CENTS.
SUPER TWILLED BEIGE AT 25 CENTS.
ONE CASE EXTRA TWILLS,
Dark colors, at 18 cts. Just reduced from 25 cts.

CHOICE STYLES ENGLISH BOURETTES,
At 20 cents, at 25 cents, at 37½ cents.

Orders for every make of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins promptly filled at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

In Spring Chintzes, Percales and Calicoes we are showing an immense assortment, and are already making large sales.

In every department of the House we are exhibiting bargains too numerous to specify in this card.

Samples cheerfully forwarded by return mail, on application.

Attention is specially drawn to the fact that our Mail Order Department is so thoroughly organized that it is believed no other House in the Country is so fully prepared to fill orders satisfactorily and promptly. In every instance we aim to please our correspondent as to secure a permanent customer.

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N. W. COR. EIGHTH & MARKET STS.,
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A Descriptive Word-Book of Tools, Instruments, Machines, Chemical and Mechanical Processes; Civil, Mechanical, Railway, Hydraulic, and Military Engineering; A History of Inventions; General Technological Vocabulary; and Digest of Mechanical Appliances in Science and the Industrial and Fine Arts.

BY EDWARD H. KNIGHT, A. M.,
Civil and Mechanical Engineer.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New York;
H. O. HOUGHTON & COMPANY, Boston;
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

[From the Scientific American.]

The completion of "Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary" is an event in the annals of literature in this country, as it marks the substantial completion of a great and elaborate undertaking, the labor on which has extended over a period of eight years. It is difficult to realize how colossal is the task involved in the preparation of a work of this description. Thousands of patents, American and foreign, have been digested, industrial processes of every nature have been examined, and the latest improvements therein noted. Engineering works, scientific discoveries, and tools of every craft have been studied; and finally all this immense collection, gathered from the whole field of applied science, has been subjected to careful revision and condensation, and by means of ingeniously contrived systems of indexing, rendered invaluable for purposes of reference and research. Add to this the labors of the artist and engraver, and there is little food for marvel that the work has cost $100,000; that it treats of 20,000 subjects; contains 7,400 engravings, and that its three volumes include 2,800 pages. It is more an encyclopædia than a dictionary; it is, in fact, a mechanical and scientific library, carried up to the latest dates. A just estimate of the comprehensive nature of the work, and its importance to inventors, engineers, and artisans of every class and in all libraries, can only be gained by careful examination of the volumes themselves.

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MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTPRERS OF

Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*
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FOR FINE
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WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

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Corner Front and Pine Street,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

Miscellaneous.

1878.

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AND
Blackwood'S Magazine.

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Continue their *authorized* Reprints of *the Edinburgh Review* (Whig), *the Westminster Review* (Liberal), *the London Quarterly Review* (Conservative), *the British Quarterly Review* (Evangelical),

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A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one review will be sent to *one address* for $12.80, four copies of the four reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

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Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va. G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 5 4w

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$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

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The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

From Pine Grove Mills—A Week of Pure Enjoyment.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The people of our pleasant little mountain village recently passed through six days of commendable and joyous festivity. The feast was eminently one of good things, rich, well-served and without wine or dancing. The following will give your readers an idea of its character: Prof. J. A. Weaver, our popular and successful music teacher, consented to conduct a musical convention in their church for the benefit of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. The antecedents having been completed, and the time at hand, the convention opened on the evening of the 4th inst., continuing with three sessions daily during the week. He and his fine class of singers in this place were ably assisted by Prof. W. T. Meyer, of Aaronsburg, as well as by members of classes under Weaver's instruction in other parts of the county. In the latter party of the week, according to previous arrangements, Prof. J. W. Ritemeyer came in, and by his very excellent performances on the violin, of which he is evidently master, won the admiration of all who had the pleasure of hearing him. Mention must also be made of Prof's. E. A. Smith and Jacob Meyer, who added considerably to the richness of the entertainment by their good taste and skill in the performance of instrumental and vocal music. The "Welcome Hour" is the title of the book which was mainly used in this convention, and truly welcome were the hours during which it was our privilege to listen to the excellent music and fine sentiments which it contains, so well rendered by the singers. "Nearing Thee, Forevermore," "I will praise Thee, O Lord," and other selections of sacred music were sung, and among the secular renderings were the "March," "Merry Blacksmith," "Lovely Night," "Sweet Nightingale," "Moonlight on the Lake," "The Swiss Girl," "The Rain" and "The Gushing Rill." The above happy selections gave character to the convention and the concerts, with which it was closed.

In addition to the instruments of music, the piano and organ were at hand and skillfully used by Prof. W. T. Meyer and others. The concert in the church, on Friday evening, notwithstanding the rain, was attended by an appreciative and as large an audience as, under the circumstances, could reasonably be expected. The sacred and moral character of the music, as well as the dignity with which it was rendered, were all that could be asked, in view of the sacredness of the house in which the entertainment was given, and all present were highly gratified.

Popular opinion would say that the concert, on Saturday evening, in the academy hall, was the best dish in the entire feast. Early in the evening the hall was crowded to overflowing by an orderly and eager audience. Simply to say that this concert was a success would be using language too weak to do it the justice to which it is rightly deserving. Music of sober character and sound sentiment, becomingly interspersed with witty and humorous pieces and performances, frequently called forth the applause of the delighted audience. When the programme was exhausted, and the hour for adjournment announced, the audience, although many were standing, refused to retire, but called for a repetition of certain performances. Their calls could be silenced in no other manner than by gratifying them with the repetition demanded.

The beautiful snow, which had fallen in the latter part of the preceding week, afforded several days of delightful sleighing, which greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the occasion. It made us glad to hear merry voices mingle with the sounds of jingling bells, and to see the glowing faces and social attitude of those who crowded the sleds as they bounded merrily on to and from the sessions of the convention. We had music everywhere—in our church, in our dwellings, on the the street, *all around*. At different times, between the sessions of the convention, the Pine Grove brass band paraded the streets, filling the town and pleasing the ear with its first-rate music. It was truly a festal week. Our churches realized all the pecuniary benefit through the convention that they expected, and ought to be favorably effected by the revival of music in reference to the use and importance of it to their regular religious services. Sacred music, effectually rendered by devout singers, is a most delightful and profitable part of the worship in the house of God, and to it more attention should be given. H. F. L.

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP, Feb. 12, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I am asked why I am a Granger, and the reason so many farmers are not Patrons of Husbandry. New things and theories not experienced by the farmer make us slow in what we do. Mr. Editor and brother farmer, this is a subject talked much about, but very little seen in print or spoken of by correspondents outside of the Grange newspapers; and I must confess I feel somewhat embarrassed in commencing the subject in your paper, particularly as I have never taken a full-fledged Grange newspaper. But my brothers and sisters will excuse me if I do not do full justice to our order, and if I should be too independent in my views in telling the best I can what makes a good, consistent Granger. My reasons in joining: First, I thought it important and profitable for farmers and laboring men to meet together and talk over their business. Less than four years ago we had a Farmers' Club started that was my choice then, and there were a few of us that tried to run it in opposition to the Grange that was just being organized in our township. We succeeded in getting up a few good meetings, had some good, prominent men in our club, but nearly all seemed to lose interest, ceased attending, and we were no where with the Grange. After a desperate effort to continue it by about three of us, having no larger attendance than three at any of the appointed meetings, neither secretary nor treasurer ever making their appearance, down went Harris township club.

I told them I would try to get in the Grange as soon as possible, and I did so. How different the interest! It has grown strong and flourishing, with more than fifty members on the roll and a building to meet in on an average of twice a month the year around. In the Grange we discuss subjects relating to the work of the farm and other business topics, making our meetings an important consideration in the educational advantages of farmers, too much neglected in our social relations of life. I think all farmers should know that it is necessary to educate themselves for their calling.

And now, friends, I have told you why I am a Granger. But there is much more I have not told. You ask why so many are not Patrons of Husbandry, and the best of farmers you say are outside. I will not attempt to answer the question entire this time, but will give some hints why they should belong to the organization called the Grange. It is good men we want to make it just what it was intended to be and should be; and I would knowingly say that wherever good, reasonable and consistent men were put at the head to lead all went well and prospered. But very different is the case where bad, designing men got the ascendency, as will happen sometimes in all organizations.

And now I will attempt to show that good, reasonable men need not be afraid to come into the Grange. Their influence and power will be felt and can make it just what it ought to be. I have no doubt that ignorance of the true intentions of the order has been the cause of failure in some places. Then selfish motives and not caring to inquire into its true principals hindered its success in other localities. But, brother farmers and all others it may concern, why is it that this wonderful yet much abused organization has been so successful in number and influence in so short a time all over these United States? Its increase in members, during the past five years, has been far beyond that of any organization ever known before. The fear of many still outside is that the Grange may overgrow itself, as the big boy does his pants. The difference is, that it is a great inconvenience for the pants to be pulled down so often, but the Grange spreads itself. We hear of it having great strength and influence in some parts of our land, and has no doubt made many a poor, trodden-down farmer rejoice in his labor, and helped to save the laboring man from imposition practiced on him by our sharp dealers. It gives equality, independence and character to our calling, not only in a way that will improve our business, but also our mind by meeting togethor in a social manner. It is the latter I consider most important and profitable at this time, and appreciate it very highly. There was a time in which business was first in importance, nor should it be neglected. If the time has come that we can do business at home and conduct trade with the merchant and mechanic, in a fair, just and reasonable way, it will save the time and trouble of sending away from home for goods and machinery. I am in favor of (and most all Grangers are) encouraging home industry, and that is now what we want. If farmers, laboring men, merchants and mechanics will work together for the good of all, the time will come when there will be no more complaining of Grangers sending their money away from home.

I am not speaking for all Grangers and I wish to be understood that the above ideas and opinions are my own and I am responsible if they should not agree with some extreme ones in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and some outsiders may not like the independence and power shown by the organization. All that read know what it has accomplished in the West and South the last few years by co-operation in trade, and, with few exceptions, it is growing stronger all over the country.

I would say in conclusion that I do not see the danger some fear in its becoming a monopoly and working to the disadvantage of parties in other business. That fear can very easily be dispelled by good men coming into the order. There may be deceptions used, and no doubt bad men with selfish and sinister intentions get into the organization, as has always been the case in all other associations both secret and public. But there is a remedy. One word about the secrets of the Grange, which many farmers object to so much: I was one of those kind, but my curiosity conquered and I very soon found out just enough to keep me united with it in a way that no Christian need be ashamed.

PATRON.

FILLMORE, Feb. 11, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—As these are precarious times, it requires us to have all our senses on the alert; not only the merchant, the manufacturer and the banker, but especially the farmer—the "bone and sinew" of the country, the basis upon which the prosperity and permanency of the government rests. As the farmer depends upon the products of his farm for sustenance for himself and family, it is essential that he should be compensated for labor and products. He is, therefore, deeply interested in the prices of grain, and more especially the seasons from year to year, as well as the "wars and rumors of wars" at home and abroad. Witness the fluctuation of the prices in wheat alone since the commencement of the war in Europe between Russia and Turkey: last year, from $1 10 up to $2 00 per bushel; this year, the war about over, rumors of peace have put down the price from $1 35 to $1 15, and maybe less.

It is necessary, therefore, for the farmer to be on the alert and wide awake at all times. And in order that we may be posted in these matters, I will ask you to publish in the REPUBLICAN, first, the notice of the grain trade, showing what we have to fear in the result of a general peace in Europe; and, second, what all have to fear in case we should have a season similar to "the year without a summer." Such things *have* happened, and may again, and should Providence so afflict us, we will want all our wheat and corn at home, and then not have enough. Let us be wise, and trust in the mercy and goodness of Him who rules the seasons. FARMER.

P. S.—As the papers have published the "death and ressurrection" of a certain individual of Philadelphia, I will thank you to publish the enclosed, the "Revival of the Miraculous," as it will expose imposters and no doubt relieve the minds of many who have and now read over the "death and resurrection." F.

A REVIVAL OF THE MIRACULOUS.

It is only natural that people should take a lively interest in any event which goes to prove that Hamlet was not a good geographer when he made known his belief in "an undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Most of us—Colonel Ingersoll, of course, excepted—have in view a journey to that realm, and human curiosity would be a failure if any new tidings from it should fail to interest us. When, therefore, at occasional intervals it is announced that some weary spirit has made the anticipated journey and has been permitted to come back with some remembrance of its ultra-ethereal experience, every word of the narrative is read with most intense interest—until, as, alas! is generally the case, something happens to disestablish its accuracy.

Pennsylvania has furnished the two latest travellers who are reported to have proven the falsity of Hamlet's definition. The first was a Philadelphian named Schrack, whose antecedents were said to be altogether satisfactory. He was a church member and a Sunday-school attendant, and when about a week ago, he died there was genuine lamentation among his acquaintances. The body became rigid; a mirror placed over his lips showed no moisture, and he was pronounced as dead as Marley. But if Mr. Schrack was dead he did not allow himself to be buried. The undertaker who had him in charge heard him groan. His friends were quickly summoned to his aid. His consciousness returned, and in a few hours he not only declared himself able to walk about, but said that he was entirely cured of a disease of the heart which had long afflicted him. He had not, however, come so near burial in vain. He said that while in this unconscious state he made a journey to the "undiscovered country." He had passed over a terrible black rives (thus adding confirmation to Virgil's description); crossing that he had entered a bright cloud (for which many other poets should thank him); and he had at last come to the great throne itself. Evidently if his story was true imagination has been following a wonderfully correct route.

But alas for Mr. Schrack that he should have made Philadelphia the scene of his departure. For that city has a newspaper which revels in the work of reducing spirits to material substances, holding up some of them in the light of ridicule, and sending others which have traded on their professions to the county jail. This newspaper, the *Times*, having entertained its readers with an account of Mr. Schrack's travels, set to work investigating the man and his story, and Hamlet has come out the victor. His piety was assumed to gain a living. The House of Refuge has his name on its list of petty thieves. His "nervous spasms" of which he professes himself cured are clever contrivances of his own, and his assumed death was only a trick. So much for case number one.

The second case is attracting the attention or Mauch Chunk and one of the readers of yesterday's *Herald*. Here a woman is the medium of communication, and a Roman Catholic priest is her assistant. Being ill of consumption she a few days ago announced to the priest, in whose house she lived, that she would die last Saturday, and, after being in a state of ecstacy would come to life a well woman. The publication of this story of course aroused the curiostiy of the mining population of which Mauch Chunk is a centre, and crowds collected to witness the verification of her prophesy. Everything happened as she predicted and yesterday she came out of her trance and went to church declaring that her lungs were "entirely gone" bef e her apparent death and that her health is now restored.

We fear that the result of Mr. Schrack's attempt had not been heard of at Mauch Chunk when this resurrection was planned. The one seems to have been patterned after the other, and had the failure of the first been known in time we have little doubt that Father Heinan would not have attempted in this manner to deceive the ignorant parishioners who are confided to his care. If he has himself been deceived he ought to seek a new field of labor. If he is a party to the deception—and deception will doubtless be proved if there is an opportunity for investigation—then his superior church officers ought to call him to account.

The Link, or the Office of Faith.

SHORT AND SIMPLE MEDITATIONS OF THE POOR AND UNLEARNED.

Standing at the passenger depot of a city in Central Pennsylvania, waiting for the train to start for Philadelphia, the metropolis of the State, I saw that the locomotive moved up and down the track, but all the passenger cars stood still. Again the locomotive moved up to the passenger cars, and a man whose office it was attached them to the locomotive by a little link that he fastened in the clavis of the passenger cars with an iron pin; and as the locomotive moved off again, I saw that the passenger cars moved after it. Then I perceived that there was power in the locomotive to move all the cars, but it availed the passenger cars nothing till they were united to it by the little link.

Like the passenger cars, man stands helpless and powerless before God, a guilty, condemned, lost sinner; but "when there was no created arm that could deliver" "God's own arm brought salvation;" for "by grace are we saved, through faith, and that not of ourselves, it is the gift of God;" "for God so loved the world that he *gave* His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish but have everlasting life." (Thanks be to God for that word whosoever.) So we see that while, like the passenger cars, there is no power in man himself to do aught towards securing his own salvation, we also see that a merciful and gracious God has provided a power amply sufficient to save the whole human race; but, like the power in the locomotive, it avails us nothing till we are united to the Lord Jesus Christ by the link of faith; "for he is the power of God and the wisdom of God for salvation to everyone that believeth."

Now, having the power of God made manifest in the person of His Son, how and in what manner are we to become united to him? As the passenger cars were united to the locomotive by a little link, so must we be joined to Christ by the faith that God gives with his Son; and as the man whose office it was made the attachment by fastening the link in the clavis of the cars with an iron pin, so the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to convince of sin, of righteousness and of judgment to come, joins or unites us with Christ by fastening the link of faith in the clavis of our hearts by the word of truth—"as a nail in a sure place fastened by the master of assemblies." And this uniting of our hearts and souls to Christ by the link of faith, fastened in our hearts with the word of truth by the Holy Spirit, is perhaps in some sense what is meant by regeneration, or being "born again of water (the truth) and of the Spirit;" for "whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ is born of God," and it is equally true that "no man can say that Jesus is Lord but by the Holy Ghost." How, then, may it be possible for us to obtain or receive the Holy Spirit? The Spirit is God's gracious gift with and through his Son, and is obtained or received in answer to prayer; as it is written, "Your heavenly Father is more willing to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him than earthly parents are to give good gifts to their children."

As I meditate on this wonderful grace and these precious promises of God, I seem in some small measure to understand that the incarnate Son of God, in His human nature supported by His divinity, has really and actually rendered a full and perfect obedience to God's holy law for humanity, by the which all the righteousness of the law became vested in Him. That the divine Man, Christ Jesus, gave His body a voluntary sacrifice for the sins of mankind, (though Himself without sin), and has made an acceptable atonement to the law and justice of God in His human nature sustained by His divinity; by the which perfect and full justification with God for humanity became vested in Him. That the anointed Son of God, in sacrifice for the sins of humanity, shed the life blood of His human nature supported and sustained by His divinity, for the remission of our sins; by the which full and perfect reconciliation and favor with God for humanity became vested in Him. That all righteousness, justification, remission of sins and favor with God for humanity having become vested in the Lord Jesus Christ, it must forever remain in Him; as the power to move the cars remains in the locomotive, and can only be made available to the lost, weak, sinful children of men as they become united to Him by the link of a saving faith. That in our prayers to God, when we ask the Father to "hear, forgive and do" for us "for Christ's sake," we do and must mean by the words "for Christ's sake" that in Him there is satisfaction to the law and justice of God, remission of sins, reconciliation, favor, justification, peace, righteousness and acceptance with God the Father for us; and that we exercise faith in the Lord Jesus Christ for what we ask in His name. That we ask God the Father to look on us in the face of His anointed Son, and for the worth, merit and righteousness that He sees in Him, to grant to us, who by faith are united unto Him, the blessings that we desire in His name. That, being united to Christ by the link of faith, He sanctifies and makes us holy by His own divine and gracious power; for "He works in us both to will and to do of His own good pleasure," and that, being so united to Christ, God the Father sanctifies us in Him, "who of God is made unto us wisdom and righteousness and sanctfication and redemption." That, having all these things so freely given to us of God in Christ Jesus our Mediator, "in whom it hath pleased the Father that all fullness should dwell" for His people, it can still avail us nothing till we are joined to Him by the link of saving faith; for it is alone "by grace that we are saved, *through faith*, and that not of ourselves, it is the *gift* of God." That without faith it is impossible that any of Adam's fallen, guilty, lost race can *ever* be saved, for "without faith it is impossible to please God."

Now, joined by faith to Thee, dear Lord;
My sinful, helpless, empty soul
Is linked to merit, worth and power.
Conducted by Thy precious Word,
In safety I shall reach the goal,
Just at Thine own appointed hour.

A. L. B.

HALF MOON, Feb., 11, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Since I wrote last George W. Loner's wagon shop was robbed of some tools, and on the same night J. L. John's store and T. M. Way & Son's mill was robbed. Out of John's they took boots, shoes and a revolver, &c., and out of the mill they took flour. I saw John P. Harris drive through our town a few days ago on a spider, and John rides a slab as graceful as though he was accustomed to riding things straddle. The latest trot came off last Tuesday between the Odenkirk mare (now owned by Fred Decker) and the Calder mare, distance one-half mile. Mr. Calder came out second best; time, two minutes, and you can bet I rode behind the winning mare. No use to go to Bellefonte for cheap molasses and peanuts, as Mr. Griffin has the best molasses in the world for 80 cents per gallon, and first-class, tripple-toed peanuts for five cents per quart. CORPORAL,

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, '78.

Messrs. Garfield and Stephens shook each other hands so cordially across the "bloody chasm" in the parts of the ceremonials assigned them accepting the gift of Carpenter's picture by Mrs. Thompson, that sanguine people believed that it had been bridged for all time or that its serrated edges had been brought so firmly together that the occupation of the "conciliator was dead gone." To such the bout between Hewitt and several of his Democratic associates the very next day was a rude awakening. A swell Statesman from little South Carolina had insolently suggested that West Point be sold out or given away. Hewitt ceased his cogitation over the "Corn Kitchen" problem that has absorbed so much of his genius since his dismal failure as Tilden's pilot, and deliberately flaunted the "bloody shirt" in the faces of the Confederate Brigadiers about him. He boldly proclaimed that West Point had earned the everlasting gratitnde of the country by the record made by its loyal graduates in several scrimmages familiar to them. He laid about him in the liviest manner till exhausted, when he had to submit to the return fusilade from the Confederate batteries. He intimated that everything said by Mr. Chandler relative to a "bargain" was true. One of the Confederates from the Pelican State dashed out on his ear in gallant style with a counter insinuation that Hewitt "lied in his heart and in his black throat." As it was a Democratic funeral, preparations for the obsequies were encouraged from the Republican side, they kindly offering to assist. I am sorry to say they were repulsed by ungrateful Democrats. The battle ceased only with the exhaustion of the combatants. Rather ashamed of the exhibition they have consumed most of the time since in mutual explanations, apologies, &c., so that an external peace may be reached. The Senate has adopted the Foster substitute to the bill of the ways and means committee relative to the withdrawal of whiskey in bond, declaring a reduction of the present whiskey tax inexpedient. This settles the hash of the distillers for this session, though the lobby is so solid as never to know when it has been licked.

The bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Creek, Seminole, Black-Hawk and other wars, particularly that provision pensioning those who afterwards went into the rebellion, found a sturdy opponent yesterday in Powers a new member from the backwoods of Maine. Notwithstanding disadvantages of location, however, came here with a good reputation as to ability and orthodoxy as to the sincerity of his political convictions. According to his computation it will require quite $7,000,000 to satisfy all claims that might legally be made under the bill.

The failure, so far, to find the $1,800 that Mr. New assessed on the banks for extra work imposed by their careless methods of putting up money sent the Treasury, has revived some of the old scandals of his brief administration. One is to the effect that an incompetent nephew was appointed messenger, whose business was, chiefly, to carry money to the desks of counters and return it to the place of deposit. Sums of money mysteriously disappeared; the nephew was said to be a *habitus* of gambling houses and other disreputable places and much addicted to games of chance. One young lady turned in her account and money one night, all right, to the remittance desk. The next day it was moved by the messenger in question, after which it was found $1,000 short. The young lady was summarily dismissed but was subsequently restored but in a different division. It is said the discovery of a loss of $2,000 was made only a day or two before the discharge of the messenger, the events coming so near together as to suggest some such relation as cause and effect. Soon after every $900 female employe of the redemption division save Mr. New's niece—nearly 200—were indirectly assessed $17.50. It was accomplished by making each one under vague hints of dismissal in case of refusal, sign an application for seven days leave *without pay*. In the absence of any explanation as to what was done with the $3,500 thus secured, it was surmised that it went to pay for some eccentricities of the messenger or to pay the excess of appointees from Mr. New's State. I give this as it came to me, and as believed by many here.

Democratic sentiment was again divided yesterday on a communication sent the House by Secretary Sherman, giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as authority for the statement that the decease for present fiscal year from that source amounts to over $4,000,000, and suggesting either reduction of appropriations or increase of taxation. Mr. Sherman was belabored for his presumption, it being held by quite a large number disposed to split hairs, that the President was the only proper channel save when the Secretary was requested to speak. The captains spirit was rendered still more manifest by references to the latter as an attempt to dictate to the House, when, in fact, its spirit was the farthest possible from anything of the kind. Speaker Randall and Mr. Stephens saw the childing record being made by their party and sought to modify it by saying they saw no impropriety in Mr. Sherman's course. LEO.

NEW YORK.

Some Startling Comparisons of Salaries—An Interview with George Francis Train—The Psychologist on Diet, Longevity, Politics, Handshaking, Peanuts and the Corliss Engine—Our Future Dictator—Train as a Declaimer.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—In connection with the recent unpopular reduction of school teachers salaries, which would be ridiculous if it were not too outrageous, the *Evening Telegram* has hit upon a neat way of showing up the city's scandalous extravagance in paying its barnacles. It publishes a list of the principal salaries paid by the U. S. Government at Washington and compares each item with the pay of the nearest corresponding official in the city of New York. I have space for only a few samples. For instance, the President of the United States has $50,000 a year, and the Sheriff and Register of the county of New York each about $60,000. The Vice-President gets $8,000, and our Mayor $12,000. The Secretary of the Treasury gets $8,000, and our Comptoller $12,000. The Secretary of War gets $8,000, and our four Police Commissioners get $26,000.

The Attorney General of the U. S. and five assistants together get $22,000, and our Corporation Counsel and *thirteen* assistants together get $76,500. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. gets $10,500, and the Commissioner of Jurors of the city of New York (whose most laborious duty is drawing his pay) gets $15,000. Each Circuit Judge of the U. S. gets $6,000, and the City Judge of this city $15,000.

I might fill this letter with similiar comparisons, all showing this enormous disproportion in favor of the Tammany officials. Comment, as the *Telegram* says, is entirely unnecessary.

It is the fashion lately for every newspaper man who can get him to talk to interview George Francis Train, who is temporarily quite "numerous" just now, with his lectures, addresses, and various communications to the daily press. For my own part, I should never have dreamed of hunting up this eccentric personage for the purpose, in reportorial phrase, of "eliciting his view," but chance having thrown me in his way in a down-town office, the other morning, I was favored with a little of his edifying discourse. When I came in Mr. Train was pacing up and down the room with a sort of imperial air, which was rather heightened by a huge fur-lined and fur-trimmed overcoat, upon the lappel of which was pinned a faded buttonhole bouquet. Some ten years ago, when I was a boy at school, I took three days' railroad journey in Mr. Train's company, and on my recalling this circumstance to his mind he became quite affable and communicative, but as is his custom, did not offer to shake hands. Handshaking, in his opinion, is a pernicious custom to be shunned and abhorred. He says that a large draft is made upon his "psychological force" every time any one touches his hand, and that he would soon be drained dry were he to conform to the ordinary custom in this respect. While I was there the proprietor of the office came and insisted on shaking hands with the "great reformer." Train finally submitted, but afterward said with the utmost seriousness that the operation had shortened his life thirty years. In spite of this terrible calamity, however, he evidently does not anticipate his early demise, for he informed me in the course of our conversation that he had discovered the secret of man's being, and should himself live 200 years. All the reasons for his being so favored he did not disclose, but laid great stress on diet as a means to patriarchal longevity. "Never," said he, "did I smoke a cigar or drink a glass of liquor; and never for years have tasted meat. One ten-cent bowl of oat meal and milk in the morning, and another at night, that's all—all but this," he continued drawing forth a shelled peanut from his pocket and holding it up impressively before me.

"For the last few summers," said Mr. Train, "I have spent all my time in Madison square, with children for my only companions. In their society I have at last found my level. They, and they alone are my peers. Why," continued the psychologist, warming to his lofty theme, "If so much as shelled a peanut the wrong way, a little girl would come and twist my nose thus—" suiting the action to the word. "Do you suppose," said he, giving me a threatening glance, "that any but my *peer* would do that?" Of course I modestly agreed with him on every point, and he soon started off on finance and politics. "I am now engaged in delivering a series of thirty lectures," said he, "and by the time they are concluded the nation will have become psychologized (his favorite expression), and this whole country will be rocking to and fro like an earthquake." I ventured to inquire how these startling results were to be brought about. "By myself," he burst out, striking himself on the breast; "by George Francis Train and by this," pointing to a copy of his little paper, *The Dictator*, which lay on the table. "In six months I shall be the Dictator of this country, with all the people at my feet." At this point I could not conceal a faint smile, which caught the quick eye of our future despot. "You don't believe it," he cried; "very well; just wait and see! Everything has happened as I have predicted thus far, and this is certain. I know it. "Here," he went on without pausing for comments, "I'll explain to you how it is. You go to the Centennial. You go into Machinery Hall and ask to see the steam-engines. You are shown one. "How much is this?" "Ten horse power." Another. "Twenty horse power." Another. "A hundred horse power." Then you come to the great Corliss engine. "How much is this?" "Fourteen hundred horse power and drives ten miles of shafting." There you have it! That's me! I am the Corliss engine in human form. I turn my hand, thus, and men are irresistably moved, hundreds of miles away. Yes, sir," he concluded, extending and clenching his fat, brown hand, "I hold the power of life and death, and can impart it, too, as I will."

It would be utterably impossible, and I have therefore not attempted to convey an idea of the manner in which all this and much was delivered. There is unquestionably a great amount of magnetism about the man, which, with the natural quickness and keenness of his now unhinged intellect, compels attention to the utterances which, on paper, are seen to be so irremediably absurd; and the mobility of feature and never-ceasing gestures with which his speech is accompanied and the rapid, impressive vehemence of the utterance itself, give him a power over his audience, large or small, which many a sane orator might envy. I well remember on the occasion of the railroad journey to which I have already alluded, a performance of Mr. Train's which I presume no one who heard it has forgotten. We were tearing along over the Nebraska prairies one evening when he jumped up from his chair in the parlor car which contained our excursion party, some twenty-five in number, and rushing to the end of the saloon turned about and recited "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The effect was peculiar and intense. The strange circumstances, the growing darkness, the rushing train whose rumbling illustrated the "volleys', and "thunders" of the poem seemed to accord with and enhance the exaggerated force and dramatic action of the declaimer. Amid ordinary surroundings his performance would have been painfully overdone; but as it was, when he had shouted the last line, panting and frothing, with wild eye and dishevelled hair, the applause of his little audience drowned the roaring of the wheels.

The impressions of this episode were forcibly recalled during the interview which I have partially recorded, and I came to the decided conclusion that visionary and even ridiculous as is the man in his hallucinations, they who take George Francis Train for a nonenity make a grand mistake. RADIX.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The "Midwinter" Scribner.

The Hartford *Courant* says of the Midwinter *Scribner*: "The cover is a new design, sprinkled with snow-flakes and swept with the dark clouds of a tempestuous sky, while below is an old-fashioned open fire-place with blazing logs and quaint andirons, and a row of black-birds seated on the frame of the cheerful picture, like minstrels ready for the 'opening load.' The number is a royal one, and in some respects touches the high-water mark of the extraordinary success of this periodical. We doubt if any magazine has ever been published with finer illustrations. And the text is not behind the illustrations in excellence. * * *

"In point of immediate interest we give the place of honor to Mr. Noah Brook's 'Personal Recollections of Lincoln.' It is a most delightful paper, admirable in manner, and of the highest value as a help to the full comprehension of the man. One more paper is promised, but Mr. Brooks cannot do a greater service than to go on and exhaust to the minutest his recollection of the man who is, on the whole, the most peculiar figure in our history. We should add that the portrait of Lincoln, drawn from a photograph, by Wyatt Eaton, is the best that has ever been printed of him—has most of his character."

The New York *World* says: "One remarkable quality of this head is its essential originality; it is an unmistakable likeness, admirable in every lineament, we should say, and yet it is a new likeness."

Subscription price, $4.00 a year. Subscribers may begin with the February number, and receive the "Scribner Extra," containing the opening chapters of Dr. Eggleston's story, "Roxy," and the earlier "Rudder Grange" stories, by Frank R. Stockton.

The February number will be sent, postpaid, to any address, for 35 cents, or it may be had of any book-seller or news-dealer. SCRIBNER & Co., Broadway, N. Y.

The London Quarterly Review,

for January, has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. We can do little more than enumerate the articles:

Art. I., in a review of Mr. Symonds' recent work, considers the moral and intellectual character of the renaissance in Italy and England.

Art. II., on the use and abuse of scientific lectures, gives high praise to Prof. Tyndall for his endeavors to render scientific truth to the public at large, out severely condemns him for carrying his speculations beyond the province of the natural sciences.

Art. III., in Schliemann's Mycenæ, is a discussion by the writer who has seen and handled the treasures of the truth of Dr. S.'s interpretation of his discovery.

Art. IV.—"March of an English Generation through Life." Many interesting details gathered from the registrar-general's reports of births, deaths and marriages in England.

Art. V.—"Democracy in Europe" reviews favorably Sir Erskine May's recent work on the subject.

Art. VI.—"A French Critic on Goethe." We have here the judgment upon Goethe by M. Scherer, whose criticism on Milton was noticed in this review about a year ago.

Art. VII. treats of railway accidents, and considers the causes of these accidents, and gives the substance of existing special legislation with regard to the safety of railway passengers, and urges the necessity of enforcing by the Legislature of precautions neglected by the railway companies.

Art. VIII. is a summary of the leading events in the life of Lord Melbourne.

Two other articles on domestic politics complete the number.

The periodicals reprinted by the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., (41 Barclay Street, New York), are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 21st day of February, 1878, under an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Patrons Co-operative Live Stock Association of Centre County, Pa.," the charter and object of which is to establish and maintain general trade in Live Stock and farm products of all kinds for the mutual benefit of its shareholders and customers.

CLEMENT DALE,
6-3t Solicitor.

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvonia, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.
Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

New Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

JOHN L. HAMILL, et. al. vs. JAMES B. LYON, et. al. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Penn'a, No. 1. No. 401 June Term, 1876. IN EQUITY.

BILL FOR ACC'T & SETTLEMENT OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS OF THE FIRM OF *Lyon, Shorb & Co.*

By virtue of a decree of the said Court in the above cause, the undersighned, appointed by the said Court to sell the Real and Personal property of **LYON, SHORB & CO.**, will sell at public outcry on

FRIDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Ward House, in Tyrone, Pa.

1—All the lands attached to Tyrone Forges to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.		REMARKS.
			Blair	County	
17 June 1806	207 acres	John Gloninger,	"	"	Forge buildings on it.
8 Sept 1808	20	do do	"	"	Mill and Water Power on it.
1 Feb 1794	200	Frederick Lazarus,	"	"	Mountain fossil ore on it.
8 Oct 1784	160	James Harris,	"	"	Adjoins Tyrone.
1 Aug 1766	110	Edward Shippen,	"	"	do do
15 May 1804	318	Elisha Davis,	"	"	do do
2 Sept 1793	402	John Smith,	"	"	Brush Mountain Fossil ore.
do do	280	Barney Carr,	"	"	do do do
8 Oct 1784	330	Alexander Hale,	"	"	Bald Eagle Valley land.
do do	209	David Ewing,	"	"	do do do
16 Aug 1824	208	George Anshutz,	"	"	Brush Mountain Fossil ore.
1 Feb'y 1794	270	Gill Robbins,	"	"	do do do
2 Sept 1793	390	William Harrison,	"	"	do do do
do do	170	Isaac Jones,	"	"	do do do
3 April 1767	205	Christopher Lems,	"	"	
9 Mar do	232	Augustine Neiser,	"	"	
29 Jan 1794	140	Thomas Hamilton,	"	"	
19 June 1855	242	J. R. Lowrie,	"	"	Lands lying from 1 to 2 miles from Tyrone, growing up in second growth Timber, and capable of being developed into good farms, well watered and unsurpassed for grazing and grass growing.
14 June do	425	do do	"	"	
1 Dec 1784	313	James Craig,	"	"	
20 Oct 1813	205	Elisha Davis,	"	"	
20 Mar 1794	197	Whitson Birdsall,	"	"	
	403	George Anshutz,	"	"	
8 Oct 1784	108	Gavin Hamilton,	"	"	
15 Aug 1828	363	John Gloninger,	"	"	
21 Oct 1813	426	Martin Rahm,	"	"	
18 Jan 1794	100	Thomas Goodfellow,	"	"	
do do	105	David Goodfellow,	"	"	
do do	50	Robert Moore,	"	"	
30 April 1793	400	Samuel Marshall,	"	"	
14 June 1855	300	J. R. Lowrie,	"	"	
do do	325	do do	"	"	Lands lying on the south face of the Allegheny Mountains, and on its summit. Three-fourths of the area is covered with rock oak and yellow pine timber.
13 Mar 1794	400	Polly McEwen,	"	"	
do do	383	Sarah McEwen,	"	"	
do do	554	William and Henry McEwen,	"	"	
2 Sept 1793	350	James Swain,	"	"	
do do	200	Daniel Stroop,	"	"	
do do	200	John Stroop,	"	"	
13 Mar 1794	209	Hannah Turner,	"	"	

Four lots in Ironsville. Palmer lot near Ironsville.

2—All the lands attached to Colerain Forges, situate in Huntingdon county, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.		REMARKS.
			Hunt'n	Cou'y	
15 Feb 1785	70 acres	Rich'd Ricketts, Samuel Marshall,	"	"	Forge tract.
1 Aug 1766	78	James Webster,	"	"	All Farm land.
3 April 1773	50	William Ingram,	"	"	Old W. O. timber.
8 Aug 1794	120	Martha Russell and Middle & Lower Forge,	"	"	Fine Water Power.
15 Feb 1786	91	Richard Ricketts, John Stonebreaker, part of Forge Farm	"	"	
29 Jan 1794	413	Margaret Speer,	"	"	
do do	395	Alexander Speer,	"	"	
do do	404	Othniel Speer,	"	"	On both sides of Tussey Mountain; well set in good timber.
do do	410	Joseph Welch,	"	"	
do do	408	Hanicle Straw,	"	"	
do do	407	Sarah McCracken,	"	"	
4 June 1762	45	Heister's land,	"	"	Splendid Water Power.
1 Aug 1766	51	Robert McKnight,	"	"	Barrens ore land.
8 April 1803	216	Pine Hill [Penn's Manor,]	Blair	"	Sinking Valley.

3—All the lands attached to Pennsylvania Furnace and the ore rights specified, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.		REMARKS.
			Hunt'n	Cou'y	
25 Sept 1786	873 acres	Adam Bredin and Wm. Kerr,	"	"	
24 Sept 1810	193	David Johnston,	"	"	Kerr and Bredin Ore Bank.
do do	84	John McWilliams,	"	"	
8 June 1808	150	Leonard Hartline,	"	"	
9 Oct 1811	77	John Hostler,	"	"	Hostler Ore Bank.
4 Nov 1801	301	Peter Crispin, N. Gerrard, Jos. Morgan,	"¼ Cent.	"	Furnace and Farm.
1 Aug 1766	83	John Wrye,	"	"	Farm.
do do	11	Scruthers,	"	"	do
do do	12	John Morrison,	"	"	do
do do	21	Bailey Mill Tract,	Centre	"	Grist Mill.
2 Aug 1784	153	Isaac Worrell,	"	"	
6 Sept 1813	382	Samuel Duncan,	"	"	Penn'a Furnace Pipe Ore Bank and Adjoinders.
3 Aug 1784	65	James Wilson,	"¼ Hunt	"	
4 Nov 1801	209	Peter Crispin,	"	"	
28 Feb 1785	109	John Hanna,	"	"	
22 Jan 1829	150	Jos. Barnett, Batman residue,	"	"	
28 Feb 1785	151	Lydia Fowler,	"	"	Whorrel Ore Bank.
6 Jan 1814	218	Jacob Underwood,	"	"	
8 Oct 1784	87	William King,	Centre	"	
26 Aug 1794	193	Levi Hollingsworth and Jos. Barnett,	"	"	Gatesburg Ore Field.
9 Mar 1785	125	Samuel Bryan,	"	"	Lytle Bank do
do do	308	Richard Whitehead,	"	"	Bryan Bank do
6 Sept 1816	91	Jacob Way,	"	"	Bull Bank do
15 Mar 1820	417	Henry Floyd,	"	"	
30 April 1793	217	John McKissick,	"	"	
24 Sept 1792	409	William Lambourn,	"	"	
4 Oct 1827	136	Jacob Pyle,	"	"	
26 June 1792	400¾	Richard Joliff,	"	"	
do do	400¾	James Baker,	"	"	
do do	400¾	J. Fetherbridge,	"	"	
do do	400	Benjamin Horner, Sr.,	"	"	The lands covered by these surveys, commonly termed "Barrens," are a light loam, sometimes sandy, but generally easily turned into good farms.
do do	315	Jacob Baker,	"	"	
do do	233	John Baker,	"	"	
do do	109	Robert Ranklin,	"	"	
do do	117	Isaac Buckbee,	"	"	
do do	117	Josiah Lusby,	"	"	
do do	1353	Lots in Liebenthal; parts of survey are in the names of Richard Mosley, H. Manley, Benjamin Horner, Jr., Caleb North, and Isaac Buckbee,	"	"	They are covered with a young growth of thrifty timber, and full of iron ore. The L. C. and S. Creek Railroad traverses many of the surveys and brings all of them into easy access.
22 Jan 1829	135	Joseph Barnett,	"	"	
	176	William Butler and Ed. Miles,	"	"	
27 July 1815	323	John Anderson,	"	"	
21 Nov 1785	130	Jacob Liter,	"	"	
16 Dec 1811	162	George Colmeyer,	"	"	
18 May 1786	200	Joseph Nice and George Nice,	"	"	
29 Jan 1794	402	Ann Lamb,	Hunt'n	"	
do do	402	James Lamb,	"	"	
do do	399	Elizabeth Hamilton,	"	"	
do do	407	Thomas Hamilton,	"	"	
do do	399	Esther Moore,	"	"	
do do	399	Robert Moore,	"	"	
do do	405	Sarah Hastings,	Centre	"	These surveys lie on Tussey Mountain, north and south slopes, and are covered with a fine growth of timber.
do do	400	John Hastings,	"	"	
do do	403	James McCracken,	Hunt'n	"	
do do	398	Daniel Turner,	Centre	"	
do do	400	Hannah Turner,	"	"	
do do	404	James Moore,	"	"	
do do	418	Aaron Levy,	"	"	
do do	404	Thomas Ferguson,	"	"	
17 Aug 1849	388	Alfred B. Crewit,	"	"	These surveys lie on the south side of Tussey Mountain, and are growing up with young timber.
21 Jan 1794	260	James Ash,	Hunt'n	"	
do do	250	William Shannon,	"	"	
do do	370	George Bingham,	"	"	
do do	320	Caldwallader Evans,	"	"	
do do	405	Philip Sickle,	"	"	
2 Nov 1784	369	William Bracken,	"	"	
24 Dec 1792	180	Joseph Kuhns,	Centre	"	
do do	119	Abraham Kuhns,	"	"	Lying on north slope of Brush Mountain; they present four miles of Fossil ore veins.
do do	91	Isaac Kuhns,	"	"	
do do	247	George Kuhns,	"	"	
do do	226	Michael Kuhns,	"	"	
do do	390	Mathias Kuhns,	"	"	

And the ore rights reserved on the following tracts:

9 Mar 1787	427	John Rumberger,	Centre	Coun'y
21 June 1790	323	William Van Puhl,	"	"
18 May 1786	200	Joseph and George Nice,	"	"
26 June 1792	400	William McKean,	"	"
do do	400	John McKean,	"	"
do do	200	Caleb North,	"	"
do do	200	R. Rankin,	"	"
28 Feb 1785	200	John Hannah,	"	"
1766	50	Joseph Branstetler,	"	" McGlathery Bank.
do	20	Joseph Beck,	Hunt'n	" Newtown Bank.
8 Oct 1784	160	William King,	Centre	"
9 Mar 1785	113	Samuel Bryan,	"	"

4—All the lands attached to Bald Eagle Furnace in Blair, Centre and Huntingdon counties, and the ore rights held in common with G. and J. H. Shoenberger, situate in Centre, Blair and Huntingdon counties, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
8 Oct 1784	300 acres	Samuel Magaw,	Blair County.	Furnace improvements: Mill, Store, Warehouse, Mansion & 300 acres cleared land.
12 Oct 1785	389	John Hoffman,	" "	
3 Aug 1784	223	Ann Massey,	" "	
24 June 1794	52	Joel Harlan,	" "	
24 Aug	120	George Anshutz,	" "	Smooth valley lands, susceptible of high cultivation for farms. Traversed by the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
24 Jan 1827	280	Peter Moore,	" "	
24 Aug 1814	187	George Anshutz,	" "	
18 Dec 1784	270	Joseph Downing,	Centre "	
8 Dec 1784	301	Samuel Downing,	" "	
9 Sept 1807	420	Daniel Hoffman,	Blair "	
8 Aug 1824	412	Frances Gardner,	" "	
7 Feb 1812	113	C. Baughman,	" "	
6 July 1795	280	William Barge,	Centre "	
18 Jan 1794	150	John Hover,	" "	
do do	160	John Sherrick,	" "	All these lands, when cleared, make the best of grazing farms. They are well watered, and lying convenient to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and the Philipsburg Railroad. Are now thickly set with a thrifty second growth of timber.
do do	100	James Adams,	" "	
17 April 1793	400	Jane Craig,	" "	
18 Jan 1794	160	Nathaniel Adams,	" "	
17 April 1793	319	Margaret Craig,	" "	
6 July 1795	433	Joseph Dreak,	" "	
do do	200	George Rite,	" "	
6 Dec 1837	336	Elijah Merryman,	" "	
1 July 1829	150	Andrew Berryhill,	" "	
8 Sept 1794	376	G. F. Alberti,	" "	
do do	211	Nicholas Hammond,	" "	
20 Mar 1854	200	Robert Campbell,	" "	
2 Jan 1854	363	William Addleman,	" "	
14 Jan 1794	40	James Fox,	" "	
13 Mar 1794	150	Thomas Maston,	" "	
do do	150	Richard Whitehead,	" "	
2 July 1792	400	Job Packer,	Hunt'n "	Pennington Ore Tract.
12 Oct 1795	72	Thomas Kerr,	" "	Dorsey & Phillips' Tract.

New Advertisements.

And the ore rights on the following lands of G. and J. H. Shoenberger, held in common and attached to Bald Eagle Furnace and to Huntingdon Furnace.

24 Dec 1792	402	Benjamin West,	Hunt'n	Cou'y	
do do	397	Stephen Kingston,	"	"	
do do	400	John Taylor,	"	"	Cale Hollow.
do do	394	David Stewart,	"	"	
23 July 1766	100	James Armitage,	"	"	
24 Dec 1792	395	John West,	"	"	
do do	406	Patrick Moore,	"	"	
6 July 1795	560	D. Porter,	"	"	
2 Sept 1793	456	William Stout,	Blair	"	On the summit and north slope of Brush Mountain.
do do	192	Charles Stout,	"	"	
do do	234	Robert Stewart,	"	"	
do do	2 3	George Stout,	"	"	
do do	237	Thomas Sutton,	"	"	
do do	249	Thomas Carr,	"	"	
do do	401	John Carr,	" & Cent	"	
18 May 1786	389	Philip Hevener,	Centre	"	North slope of Brush Mountain, having the Fossil ores for five miles.
do do	401	Jacob Shuler,	"	"	
	10,638				

5—Sundry parcels of land adjacent to Tyrone and inside the Borough lines of that town, aggregating seventy-two acres, to be sold as one property.

The lands enumerated in the above Schedule, held in fee simple by Lyon, Shorb & Co., aggregate upwards of 40,000 acres, of which 11,000 are rich in Pipe Ores and other Brown Hematites.

The ore rights on lands sold by Lyon, Shorb & Co., but reserved in perpetuity to them, cover 2,695 acres. The ore rights held in connection with G. & J. H. Shoenberger cover 10,400 acres. The fossil ores extend for 11 miles on the North Slope of Brush or Bald Eagle Mountain. Among the lands enumerated are 1,000 acres of farm land cleared and in the highest possible cultivation, divided among four farms, with the best dwellings, barns, &c. There are four Grist Mills driven by permanent and abundant water power, and well located for merchant work on the several railroads. There are 136 Tenant houses on the lands connected with office and store, warehouse buildings, required to carry on the manufacture of Pig Iron at Pennsylvania Furnace and Blooms at Colerain and Tyrone Forges. The machinery and buildings in use at this Furnace and these Forges are considered by their owners as having no superior in the United States for convenient and economical production of Pig Iron and Blooms.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The Bald Eagle Valley and Clearfield Railroads pass through a large portion of the lands of Bald Eagle Furnace. The Pennsylvania Railroad traverses many of the lands of Tyrone Forges, and the L. C. & S. C. R. R. taps the ore fields of Pennsylvania Furnace and Huntingdon Furnace ore rights, bringing these immense deposits in direct communication with Tyrone.

Parties wishing to examine these properties before bidding, are invited to call on the undersigned and they will at any time be taken over them and their location shown to them.

TERMS OF SALE—One half the purchase money payable on confirmation of sale, and the other half by bond of the purchaser payable in one year, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises purchased.

Partners who may purchase, shall give bond with approved security, payable on demand, with interest, and also mortgage on the premises purchased.

J. R. LOWRIE, Trustee,
8 5t WARRIORSMARK, Huntingdon County Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.			
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55	p m	
" " Harrisburg	4 25	a m	
" " Williamsport	8 35	a m	
" " Lock Haven	9 40	a m	
" " Renovo	10 55	a m	
" arr at Erie	7 35	p m	
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia	7 20	a m	
" " Harrisburg	10 50	a m	
" " Williamsport	2 20	p m	
" " Lock Haven	3 25	p m	
" arr at Renoo	4 40	p m	
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	4 35	p m	
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11 45	a m	
" " Harrisburg	3 35	p m	
" " Williamsport	7 30	p m	
" arr at Lock Haven	8 40	p m	
EASTWARD.			
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven	6 40	a m	
" " Williamsport	7 55	a m	
" arr at Harrisburg	11 55	a m	
" " Philadelphia	3 45	p m	
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo	10 10	a m	
" " Lock Haven	11 20	a m	
" " Williamsport	12 40	p m	
" arr at Harrisburg	4 10	p m	
" " Philadelphia	7 20	p m	
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	8 35	p m	
" " Lock Haven	9 45	p m	
" " Williamsport	11 05	p m	
" arr at Harrisburg	2 45	a m	
" " Philadelphia	7 00	a m	
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12 35	a m	
" arr at Harrisburg	3 58	a m	
" " Philadelphia	7 35	a m	

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 08
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send for one box to Barrick, oller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10 2-1y

Glad Tidings for the *Weak, Nervous* and *Debilitated*. *Our Latest Improved Self-Acting Galvanic Appliances* are a *speedy* and *permanent* cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver and Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration Weak Lungs, Back and Spinal Irritation, and Kindred Diseases. Prices, Waist Belt, $5.00; Spinal Belt, for Paralysis and Spinal Ailments, $10.00 and upwards; Armlets, Anklets, Head Bands, Knee Caps, $2.00 each; Suspenders, $5.00 Illustrated pamphlet free. Address,
GALVANO-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
27 East Ninth Street, New York.

$50 **For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure** for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 7 4t

$50

NOTICE.—An election for managers of the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company, will be held at the office of the Secretary in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 4th day of March, at 10 A. M.

WM. P. WILSON,
10 7 3t Secretary.

A FIRST-CLASS

Business Chance!

Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store FOR SALE!

Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.
10 7 tf

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block. 7-tf

NOTICE!

FARM to RENT

—AT—

Hannah Furnace,

in Taylor Township, Centre County, belonging to RIDGWAY & BUDD, of Philadelphia, and containing about Eighty acres of cleared land, nearly all of which is in good condition. The buildings are nearly new, pleasantly situated by the plank road leading to Tyrone and near the depot of the B. E. V. R. R. There is a fine young apple orchard on the premises, running water, and a well of good water under roof convenient to the house.

It will be rented for a reasonable cash price per annum. For further particulars call on or address, JESSE CLEAVER, Agent.
Fleming, Pa. 5-4t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By vir

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

The Temperance Movement.

Of intoxicating liquors three hundred and fifty million gallons, or thirty-six quarts for every man, woman and child in the country, are annually legitimately made in the United States. The cost of manufacturing this enormous quantity of deleterious drink, amounts to six hundred million dollars, or fifteen dollars to each individual, from the venerable grandmother in the arm-chair to the new-born babe in the cradle. Our importations of foreign wines and other spirituous as well as malt liquors, costs about one-sixth as much as the domestic manufacture of those articles. Moreover, this vast ocean of liquor is constantly recieving no inconsiderable surreptitious contributions from innumerable illicit distilleries scattered throughout the country, and also from adulterations of various kinds, nearly all of which add greatly to the pernicious character inherent in the article. The retail price at which the stuff is distributed to the consumers, swells to gigantic proportions, the aggregate amount of money drawn in this way from the pockets of the people to tickle their palates or satisfy a morbid craving.

Taking into account the women, children, and male teetotalers of the country, it is fair to estimate that at least one-half its population never contribute a dollar towards this sum. Of the remainder, half, at least, do so very rarely, and fully recognizing the lamentable amount of evil due to the use of intoxicating liquors, would be rejoiced to see their sale either entirely prohibited or greatly limited. Nearly all the outlay on this account comes from not more than one-fourth of our entire population, and the vast bulk of it from a number considerably less than half of these. From the class thus prepared, statistics show that nearly three-fourths of the inmates of our prisions, lunatic asylums and almshouses are composed; and in nearly all cases, this consignment to these abodes of guilt, misery and wretchedness, was but the culmination of a career in which frequent intoxication and the brutality, selfishness, improvidence and violence, which are its natural consequences, had brought misery on thousands of innocent heads. Indeed, one of the worst features of drunkenness is that while the enjoyment, beastly as it may be, is exclusively confined to the drunkard himself, the misery inseparable from it, falls most grievously on others.

There are some evils of such a nature, that the most powerful argument against them consists in a simple statistical statement of the most flagrant of their results. Of these, intemperance is probably the most forcible example, for no sober, thoughtful man can ponder on its indisputable effects, on the certain degradation, utlimate misery and poverty, as well as probable crime of its victim, and the wretchedness it inevitably entails on all connected with him, without detesting the vice and resolving to do all in his power to check its ravages. It is this consideration that is the chief motive-power with the zealous advocates of temperance and teetotalism now vigorously exerting themselves in different parts of the country, and all earnest men—and especially all women, for they, alas! are the chief sufferers by intoxication—will rejoice at the eminent success that is rewarding the labors of these apostles of temperance. Nor should they confine their sympathy with the movement merely to good wishes, but they should, each in his or her own sphere, bring their best influence to bear upon all addicted to this ruinous practice.

It should, however, be borne in mind that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," for while the permanent reformation of the veteran drunkard is only occasionally seen among the few miracles that are still, at rare intervals, wrought among us, the reclamation of the incipient tiber and the preservation of the rising generation is a task much more easy and fruitful. We conceive that the foundation to the greatest amount of drunkenness is the indiscriminate use of tobbacco by our youths or rising generation. The excessive use of this stimulant is brought on by the desire of boys to imitate the example of men. The first efforts to accustom one's self to the use of tobacco requires a greater effort on the part of youths than it does to master the first lessons of a rudimentary education; nevertheless, the graduates in the excessive use of tobacco are becoming far more numerous than the graduates of a good common school education. That this is a deplorable fact no one will deny. While we do not hold that all tobacco consumers are tiplers, moderate drinkers or drunkards, we do hold, that all drunkards, moderate drinkers and tiplers are tobacco consumers, with here and there a very rare exception, to the use of which they are indebted for the cultivation of an appetite for strong drink. The man, minister or missionary, who is addicted to the use of tobacco, who attempts to talk temperance to the people with a cud in his mouth, or ejects it before he commences, is, in our judgment, a temperance man of questionable consistency, if not doubtful abstemiousness. It is a mistake common alike with the most enthusiastic missionaries to the heathen, and workers among drunkards, to labor more vigorously and rejoice more earnestly over the conversion of "hard cases" than over the reclamation of those only slightly erring or the preservation of those still happy in their innocence. Just as the zealous missionary feels amply rewarded by the partial conversion of a few ignorant savages, for an outlay of labor, risk and money that would have converted as many dozens of his ignorant neighbors at home, so does the apostle of temperance rejoice more over the doubtful reformation of a carbuncled toper than over the assured conversion of a dozen moderate drinkers whose noses even have not yet begun to blush. But, although we may differ a trifle from some of these gentlemen both in our opinions of the best methods of conducting the work and in selecting the special objects to be benefited by it, we cannot withhold our hearty commendation of their labors nor an expression of satisfaction at the ample measure of success which is rewarding their beneficient efforts in this community.

Farmers as Citizens.

There is no reason in the peer of his calling why the farmer should not be the peer of the foremost of his countrymen in all the essential elements of citizenship. Paul's charge to Timothy implied that only through his own fault could his youth become despicable. If farmers have been despised, they have themselves to blame. If they have not gained admission to the highest social circles, it is because they have not prepared themselves for such circles. If the legislation of the country has been adverse to their interests, the cause must be found in their own neglect of political duties.

If they are compelled to pay as much tax on one hundred dollars' worth of their real estate as other men pay on five hundred dollars' worth of personal property, it is because they have delegated their law-making rights to men who have not regarded their interests.

The farmer is more than a farmer. He is a citizen, possessed of all the immunities, and bound by all the obligations of citizenship. Society is an aggregate, of which every farmer, as much as any other man, is an integral part. And it is just as exalted or debased as are any of its components. Our government is of the people; it takes its character from the people, and is better or worse for the active influence of the wilful neglect of every farmer. "Every one to his trade," is the cry of the politician. "The farmer to his plow, the merchant to his store," and he should say, "I to the public crib." He would keep away from participation in public affairs a great class whose intelligence would detect and whose integrity would expose and thwart his selfish schemes. Farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, laborers, all who are honestly striving with head or hand to create the means of sustenance, shelter and culture for themselves and others—all these are interested in the just and economical administration of Government.

Giving to the farmer the same general education to begin with, there is nothing in the nature of his calling, rightly pursued, which disqualifies him from becoming a legislator. Accustomed to acquire property by slow but legitimate methods, he places a true estimate upon it, and would enact judicious laws for its protection. His familiarity with, and easy access to farm and other laborers make him a fit man to represent the labor of the country, which is the source of its prosperity.

Does any one question the ability or reliability of farmers as legislators for farmers, let him compare the votes of the farmers in the Legislature of his State, the next session, with those of any equal number of lawyers or men of any other calling. If, as the New York State Farmers' Alliance affirm, real estate owners pay year by year five fold more taxes than owners of personal property, men should be sent to the Legislature who will investigate the subject and provide a remedy. If railroad corporations make discriminations, farmers and others who are interested in the matter of transportation, should send men to the Legislature who will undertake to right the wrongs in the carrying business of the country, not fearing or neglecting to battle with a wrong because it is great or difficult of remedy. Farmers need not neglect their business while they become better or more influential citizens.

A Farmer's Ice House.

Every farmer should have one, not only for the profit in it, but also for the luxury it affords. You don't require a carpenter to make one, as you can build it yourself, not under ground, but on the surface. Select a shady place if you can; if not, put it in the "blazing" sun, and I will guarantee that the ice will keep well, if you follow my directions: First, select your location, and then draw in a few loads of sand, gravel, or any light soil to raise the bed, about 12 feet square, a few inches to carry off the drippings of the ice. Then lay the sills of 4x6 timber (hemlock will do) and put up the frame; posts 8 feet high, 4x4; plates 3x4, with studs 2x4; and with a couple of 2x4 ties across from plate to plate, to prevent the building from spreading when full of ice. Hemlock weather-boards will do, if your object be to build a very cheap house. The roof should have a double pitch, and be quite steep, to be covered with sound boards and battened over the cracks. In one end of this roof, the shady end, have a window about 12x18 inches to allow the heated air within to escape. The door also should be on the north side. When you are ready to put in your ice, lay down some loose boards as a floor, on which you put sawdust, eight or ten inches thick, at the same time having a supply to pack at least twelve inches thick around the ice, as it is put in.

To cut out the ice, you need an ice-saw, some six feet long with one handle removed. Saw the ice in square blocks, and pack it close in the ice house, filling the openings with fine ice as you proceed with each layer, and the whole will become a solid body of ice. The ice should be at least a foot from the building on all sides; and this open space must be filled with sawdust, well packed down; at the door way put loose boards, as the filling proceeds, to keep the sawdust in its place. Also put sawdust, about a foot deep, on the top of the ice, when the building is full. If your ice house is to be built in a sightly place near your dwellings, it would be better to employ a carpenter a couple of days and put up a nice building, clapboarded, shingled and painted—all complete for about $25. Such an ice house as the above cannot fail to afford a supply of ice for any family through the entire season; and probably one only ten feet square would be large enough for farmers. Think of a farmer's family living, year after year, with no place to keep butter, fresh meat, etc., when for $25 a fine, commodious ice house can be built.

Correspondence Rural New Yorker.

Slitting the Bark on Hide-bound Trees.

I believe in the surgery. The hide-bound state, if sometimes, is not always the outcome of barren soil or starving culture. I have had it come on and stick to trees in deep, rich soil every year, well manured and opened up with the fork. It may be, as Prof. Beal says, that "Hide-bound comes from trouble at the root." Or it may come from the air, or from insect sting—who knows? Until some one does, he has no right to guess, and to put out that guess as a fact. Even a right guess at the cause, under or above ground, does not support disbelief in hide-bound, or prove that ripping up the bark will not cure it. What means such unbelief and doubt? Not, surely, that such an ill condition does not befall trees, either bringing, or mated with, unthrift. You might as well disbelieve in a feverish skin, or in the sharp neuralgic pain, because they are perhaps only the register and symptoms of some deep, inner ail in life's machinery.

That some tree trunks take on a hard, tough, leathery bark, is beyond dispute. The trouble is sometimes brief; but it often clings and clogs all thrift for years. There it is—"What are you going to do about it?" Wait till the tree, from leaf and root tendril, gathers a force to rend the gripe? Or will you give quick help by slitting, more or less in depth, that hide-bound bark?

The duty should be done at the season when the full force and vitality of the tree starts out for its summer's work. It will not do to slit the bark when the tree is dormant, or after the growing season has gone by. Trees, at the time of laying on their new wood, show a wonderful faculty for healing over any gash or rip-up of the bark. I have known a whole apple tree trunk stripped of its hide—along in June, I think—to heal entirely over, developing a new bark the same season. The stripping was done to stop the wood growth and make it bear. It answered the purpose.

The upshot of all this is, that slitting up the hide-bound bark is wise. It's a direct and speedy help, that will do till some one finds in the root or in the tree-top, the cause of hide-bound, and hunts up a better cure. Doubtless some wash on the tree trunk will ward off, and, at some stages, relieve, the hide-bound state. But is there any way so quick and sure as slitting up the bark? I have had success by this, time and time again. Such was also the experience of an extensive nurseryman here, who, by the slitting process, helped his hide-bound trees.

Now, when we lay down this or that regimen as suited to the nature of growing things, we should not forget that a cultivated fruit has lost, or needs not, some of the primeval stamina of its kind. Among trees, as well as humans, the "survival of the fittest" is now hoped and helped for other ends, than to supply weapons and housing for a stalwart beast.

W. H. Noble.

Remedies for Vermin on Cattle.

Some one makes an inquiry for a remedy for lice on cattle. Many years ago mine were troubled exceedingly. They were covered with lice. I used a great many remedies—washed them in tobacco water, which was disagreeable to apply, and did not do its work effectually. Oil and grease were also used, but not with satisfactory results. Mercurial ointment was effectual, but was dangerous, as I lost one or two animals by its use. About this time, by the purchase of some animals, a fresh importation was made of blue lice, and something had to be done forthwith. I saw in some paper that ground plaster would kill them. We dusted it on the backs of the cattle and it killed about the whole of the pests. The plaster must be ground very fine, and be dry, or it will not destroy them. It is well to dry it in a pan, on the stove, before applying it.

When animals have been badly infested, lice will live a long time in the barn, and find their way on to any cattle which may be kept there. We whitewashed the inside of the cattle stalls and after a time got the barn clean. We had animals afterwards which we had purchased which were troubled with vermin. We treated them with carbolic suds. We bought the carbolic crystals which may be had at almost any drug store, and which should not cost more than eight or ten cents per ounce. One pound of common bar soap should be put in a dish with some water and melted down; then add one ounce of crystals, stirring well. This, when cold, makes a strong soap—cheaper and better than we are able to buy. A strong suds made with it is sure death to all insects which infest our domestic animals, and is safe and pleasant to use. It is also a good remedy for all skin diseases, and a good application to cleanse any wound or sore. A wash of the suds will benefit any animal which is hide-bound or out of condition; it is a cheap, useful, and effectual remedy for many things, and should be kept on every farm. In killing lice, two or three applications are necessary as the nits keep hatching. Many fail by not observing this. It is a mistake to suppose that fat cattle do not have them, but no animals can long remain in good condition where they are abundant. People who are negligent in the care of their animals, will not discover and exterminate the pests until their animals are overrun with them. Those who card their cattle daily are seldom much troubled with them. It is a mistake to suppose that filth will generate them, as many suppose. There must be life to beget life. With a little care, and the free use of carbolic suds, no one need be troubled with them long. Where the barn is once clean, by a little watching we may easily keep clear of them.

W.

Spring Work.

Tomato seeds should be started in boxes in February. Have fruit cans divided half way between the ends and make holes through the end pieces or cut them out altogether; fill these with mold, and when the plants have the third leaf, transplant to the cans. Continue transplanting, which may be done by exchanging the plants from one can to another. Transplanting strengthens the plants. As early as is safe, accustom them to out-door air by raising a window or setting them out of doors through the warmest part of the day. Never fail to put them out of doors during a warm rain. As soon as there is no danger of frost, transplant to the garden. Plants raised in this way are far more prolific than hot-bed plants, though a few of the latter are desirable for early bearing. We have been best suited with the Trophy.

Pea seed should be the first put in the ground. As soon as a hole can be dug deep enough to put in the seed, have them planted. The ground should be prepared in the fall. The best crop of peas we ever had was put in during a thaw in February. They came up and the rain fell, frost came, and snow covered them, but still they flourished. They bore earlier and for a longer time than any vines we ever had. The ground had not been prepared in the fall, so that a great deal of work was necessary through the spring to prevent the soil baking. Sow both early and late varieties at the same time. About the early varieties there are divers opinions, but for late ones, nothing can excel the English Marrowfat. This year we intend to try fall sowing.

Potato patches in late years have not been held in good repute in small gardens on account of the potato bug; but we have found our potato patch as profitable and convenient as any part of the garden. Of course, the bugs come, but the city bugs are no worse than their country cousins, and both yield alike to the influence of Paris-green. Plant as early as possible in April in a loose, sandy soil. We have tried several varieties, but, all things considered, for an early pototo we prefer the Early Rose.

Cauliflower plants can generally be bought better than they can be raised, unless a person has abundance of time and garden room. Set out summer cabbages in May or June, according as the season is cool or warm; winter cabbages and cauliflowers in June or July. Transplant during wet weather, if possible; fill each hole with water before setting the plants, and shade for a few days.

Lettuce, radish, spinnach and pepper grass, also a bed of beets for early greens should be planted as soon as the ground can be raked deep enough to cover the seeds.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE.

Her Own Words.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pain left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRABE,
638 West Baltimore St.

VEGETINE.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir,—In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The Best Spring Medicine.

Charlestown.

H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours resp.,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

What is Needed.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir:—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, U. S. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE.

All Have Obtained Relief.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

Vegetine

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehman, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., No Patent, No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16-1y

ESTABLISHED 1865

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chapman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents secured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855, and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address, **Gilmore & Co.,**
9-47-tf Washington, D. C.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 35-1y

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-29-1y

Coal, Lime, Powder, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE.

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COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE

BALTIMORE COAL CO.'S MINES,

Prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

—ALSO—

SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

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We have the only Reversible Top-plate COOKING STOVES in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantee. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

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With cold water or sweet milk make a batter and bake on a hot griddle. **Ask your grocer for it.** 10 2 8t

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And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it Free to any address on receipt of $2.00. Beware of worthless imitations. *Agents Wanted* Send Stamp for Circular.

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ARE SELLING VERY LOW
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ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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—AT THE—
Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

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He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

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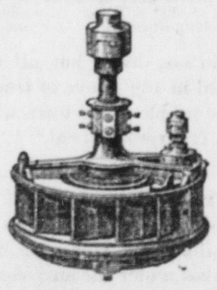

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LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF
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ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated
ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET.

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block, Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

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Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

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And all other goods handled by the trade, including a large and full stock of
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77 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., second and third floors.
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C. B. BARRETT & CO.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Apples, apples, apples, apples at Sechler & Co.'s.

A pound of good tea for 26 cents, at Welch's.

Tableaux in Reynold's Hall, on Friday evening next, Washington's birthday.

Don't forget the old folks' concert in Reynold's Hall, on Friday evening next.

White perforated card board 6 cents per sheet, mottoes 3 cents each, zephyrs 18 cents per ounce, at Welch's.

The old folks' concert and tableaux, in Reynold's Hall, on the evening of the 22d instant, Washington's birthday.

The *Clinton Democrat* says: Judge Orvis delivered a fine temperance speech to a large audience at the Court House on Monday night.

Use Anise Soothing Drops for your little ones. It contains *no opium* and is the *best* preparation in the market. The formula is printed on every bottle. Sold only at Green's.

On last evening's half past four train three passenger cars, loaded with citizens of Clinton and Lycoming counties, passed through Bellefonte bound for Kansas, in pursuit of western homes.

The regular meeting of the National Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Court House on Thursday evening the 21st inst., and will be addressed by Joseph Belford, of Milton. All are cordially invited to attend.

All interested in the multifarious aims of that journal, will be happy over the RURAL NEW YORKER's remarkable announcement in its issue of Feb. 23d, which will be mailed free to any one sending address to 78 Duane St., New York.

The *Columbia Herald* states that John P. Creveling, Superintendent of the State hatching houses at Donegal Springs, Lancaster county, has just returned from a trip to Sinnemahoning, in Clinton county, where he put into the Sinnemahoning, at that place, 20,000 young California salmon.

Company B of the National Guards intend celebrating the 22d instant, Washington's birthday, by a parade during the day and a ball in the evening, in the armory. The boys expect to cast off the "air militaire" in the evening when they worship at the shrine of terpsichore, and play the role gallants to their partners in the hop. The affair will be a pleasant one, and afford a feast of pleasure and enjoyment to all who participate.

We have, in our advertising columns, an advertisement of Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., offering their store at Spring Mills for sale. This is a good opportunity for some one to buy a good business. Spring Mills is the hub of the universe, for the present at least, for there the L. C. & S. C. railroad terminates, and to all present appearances there its terminus will remain for the next century. All the trade of the famous Pennsvalley, therefore, will seek an outlet by the way of Spring Mills, and there is no earthly reason why that town should not grow to be a city. But, putting all jokes aside, this store is in a good location, and to any man with money and out of business offers a good chance for investment.

The Shakespearean Club, of the State College, gave a rendition of the great tragedy of Julius Cæsar, last Friday evening, the 15th. The hall was crowded to overflowing. Many people from Bellefonte were present, and all seemed to be well pleased. The actors were clothed in full Roman costume, and performed their parts with credit. We do not suppose there were any in the audience who expected to see among this troupe of amateurs any competitors of Forest and Booth; if there were any so unreasonable, of course they were disappointed. But the boys had their parts well committed, and went through with them without hesitation. The performance closed about half-past ten, and most of the Bellefonters arrived home about one o'clock.

Disgraceful Conduct.

Owing to some peculiar and unaccountable circumstances there were more persons, many of whom were citizens of Bellefonte, who concluded to get on a drunk in our town, and did so, on last Saturday afternoon and night, than has been known for some years past. In fact Bellefonte was beginning to pride herself on her good order and quiet and peaceful ways; but Saturday last humbled her pride very much, and the riotous and boisterous conduct that took place on our streets was an outrage and a heinous offense and crime against the community.

In the afternoon a couple of boys, in men's clothing, come to town, got drunk and cantered through the streets at an alarming rate. They should have been arrested, and punished by the borough authorities.

In the evening young Frank Campbell, Rush Rhoades, young Hillibish, young Shrom, and some others, were drunk, and made night hideous with their maudlin yells and profanity. About ten o'clock at night a squad of them were crossing the street at Valentines corner, when they met Dr. G. L. Potter, and young Campbell struck him without the slightest provocation. The doctor demanded an explanation and an apology, when Campbell dealt him another severe blow in the face and felled him to the ground. The doctor in falling struck his head on the curb, cutting it very severely, and badly stunning him. The doctor is pretty badly hurt. The police by this time arrived on the scene and arrested Campbell and put him in the lock-up.

The rest of the party then yelled and swore and challenged the police to arrest them, which was eventually done, and they were taken to the lock-up. While in the lock-up Rush Rhoades attacked young Campbell, who was almost helplessly drunk, in a brutal manner, tramping him with his feet and bruising him severely.

On Sunday the party were arraigned before the Chief Burgess and Squire Gephart, and Campbell and Rhoades were committed to jail, and young Shrom, Schrock and Hillibish were bound over to court. Two other persons, a young man by the name of George Cowdrick, and some others were collaterals to the scene of action and tried to interfere with the police in their arrest of the riotous party, for some of whom warrants have been issued, and who, when arrested and convicted, should be visited with the penalties of the law.

There seems to have been no special motive other than pure reckless devilishness for this outbreak and disgraceful scene in our midst. The parties, although unfortunate, should be punished and a lesson taught them that would fasten it ineffaceably upon their memories.

Another thing should be done: Our ordinances in relation to drunk men upon the streets should be rigidly enforced, and every man, whoever he may be, that is found drunk upon our streets, should be immediately arrested and fined as provided by ordinance. The ordinance in relation to children and young people being out after certain hours at night should be enforced. Our town has, within the past four or five years, furnished some six or eight convicts to the penitentiary, who were born and raised here, and if the youth of the town are to be permitted by their parents to lounge around on street corners and worse places late at night, to learn and discuss naught but evil, then we may expect to raise a crop of criminals who will hereafter be successful candidates for the penitentiary. If those who have, and *should* have, the immediate control of the youth of our town do not feel sufficient interest in them and their welfare to keep them under proper restraint, and out of temptation to evil, then the borough authorities should, and having passed ordinances for that purpose they should be enforced.

The Molly Maguires.

The Molly Maguires are a troupe that afforded our people a fine entertainment last evening. The character of the performance is not nearly so horrifying as its title would seem to indicate. It represents very fairly the character of the organization it titles, and also to some extent the causes that lead to it. The character of the troupe is really much better than that of most traveling companies, and the entertainment it affords is certainly worthy of a liberal patronage. The Scranton *Republican* speaks of them as follows:

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.—The play last evening drew quite a good house and one of the most demonstrative of the season. The Academy repeatedly resounded with applause, and much of it was merited. The piece is full of novel situations. Those who expected to witness a blood and thunder drama of the Buffalo Bill type were agreeably disappointed, for there is much refinement woven into its scenes. It very fairly sets forth the situation in some portions of the coal regions during these inflammatory periods pending the organization of a strike, and there is quite a large share of humor, both in the play and in the playing. There is merit in the play and in the players. The play tells the story well.

Run Away.

On Friday last, a young couple who were about to start from Bellefonte to the State College, to attend the entertainment of the Shakespearean Club, met with an accident that, fortunately, resulted in a severe fright and a little disappointment only. Mr. H. Brockerhoff, in company with Miss Jennie Dare, started for the college shortly after noon with a gay and sprightly team. From the very start the team began to run, increasing its speed until Mr. Brockerhoff lost all control of it, and with threatening speed they dashed out the pike for a mile and a half until they reached the toll-gate, when the team was stopped. When stopped, Mr. B. and Miss Jennie were white and tremulous with fright. Fortunately, the team kept the road, except in one or two instances when it jostled the fence and the side of a house, but no injury was done to team or drivers, of any consequence. Miss Dare was placed aboard the stage that happened along, and went on her way rejoicing, while Mr. B. and his team were brought back to town by Mr. Zimmerman and another team procured, possessed of less metal and more temperate and safe habits, and with it Mr. Brockerhoff resumed his way to the college, where he found his lady friend who had safely anticipated him. We congratulate our young friends that they escaped so safely from what might have been a very serious accident.

Woman Run Over.

On Saturday last a young man by the name of Lewis Watson came to Bellefonte and got drunk. He was on horseback. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon he started for his home, which is out in Boggs township among the ridges, and just outside of town, on the pike, a short distance below the limekilns of Shortlidge & Co., while driving at a furious rate, he ran over an old lady who was walking towards Milesburg. His horse knocked her to the ground and trampled upon her, injuring her very seriously. She was knocked senseless and is apparently paralyzed. Some time after her injury she was seen by some one passing along with a team of mules and was picked up and carried to the house of a Mr. Robb, who lives on a small island made by the creek and old canal, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Yocum. We have been unable to learn the name of the lady injured. Watson, however, should be arrested at once and punished for his criminal conduct and act.

Concluded He wouldn't Stop.

A tramp, in passing through Hubbardstown the other day and meeting a gentleman on the street, inquired whether the place had any public accommodation for travelers.

The man replied: "Yes, there are two good hotels that accommodate the public."

Tramp—"I don't mean hotels, I mean some place to accommodate poor travelers who can't pay."

The man said: "O yes, we have a lock-up, jail, &c."

Tramp—"Don't you find it very expensive to keep men in such cold, uncomfortable quarters?"

Man—"Well, not very; had two froze to death the other night."

Tramp—"It must be costly to have to bury so many."

Man—"O no, we got ten dollars a piece for them, to be used in a dissecting room."

Tramp—How far is it to the next town? Good-day, sir."

Concert and Tableaux.

The old folks' concert and tableaux, an entertainment in course of preparation by the ladies of the M. E. church, will be given for the benefit of that church on Friday evening next, the 22d instant, in Reynold's Hall. This entertainment promises to be superior to any of the kind ever before given to our people. Those of us who were present at the concert given about a year ago by the ladies of the same church, and under the same management, will have no hesitancy in giving it our patronage, and commend it to others, as we can do so knowing that every person who attends will be richly entertained and well compensated for his investment. Let all be present.

The Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Jacksonville, Florida, and of the Florida M. E. conference, preached an able and eloquent sermon in the M. E. church, in Tyrone, on Sunday evening the 10th instant, and on the text, "Then Agrippa said unto Paul, almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." Acts 27:28. Mr. Hicks, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, was the pastor of the M. E. church of this place, and is well known by many of our people as one of the most polished and eloquent pulpit orators in the church or country.

The Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot, sold only at Green's, will cure that cough.

How Jake Berry made his Transportation West.

The *Clinton Democrat* of last week says: "Jake Berry lives up Marsh Creek, just over the Centre county line, and wanted to go West. How to get there was what bothered him, and have anything left to live on after he got there. Desperate cases require desperate remedies, thought Jake, and hence he determined to write a letter to the President of the United States. This he did, candidly stating that he had been a soldier, has a large family, and but little money. Soldier like, he wanted free transportation, and thought he could hoe his own row if it were granted him. Sure enough a reply came, stating that when he was ready to go his way would be paid, and a suggestion made where he should stake out his claim. Jacob expects to go about the first of April. This comes to us straight, so much so as to entitle it to credence. It was a novel and successful move, but we would not recommend others to rely upon it as a way to go West." We would like to see a copy of Jake's letter to Rutherford B., as it is not likely a letter written by anybody else would be fruitful of the same results.

Tonsorial.

The room under the First National Bank, lately occupied by James Rankin as an insurance office, has been rented by R. A. Beck and is being fitted up in first-class style for a barber shop, to be known by the name, style and title of the "Gem Barber Shop." Mr. Beck, like all gentlemen of his profession, is of a poetical turn of mind and this is the song he sings to our people:

When you wish an easy shave,
As good as Barber ever gave,
Just call at my shaving saloon,
At morn, at night, or busy noon;
I'll cut and dress the hair with grace,
To suit the contour of the face.

My room is neat, my towels clean,
My scissors sharp and razors keen;
And everything I think you'll find
To suit the taste and please the mind,
And all that skill and art can do,
If you'll just call, I'll do for you.

We do not doubt but all that is expressed in the above is true. We hope the people of the town will give the new enterprise a trial.

Col. Frank Seltzer.

Col. Frank Seltzer, of Lebanon, Pa., delivered his lecture "Robinson Crusoe" in the Court House on Monday evening last, under the auspices of the Centre County Law Library Association. The Court House was well filled by an intelligent and appreciative audience. The lecture was humorous in character and delivered with good effect. The lecturer amusingly reviewed the life and character of Robinson in his adventures and interjected a variety of witticisms and pointed criticisms upon the commonalities of the day. The lecture was designed to be funny, and was such, and was presented in a characteristic manner. The proceeds net a handsome sum for the benefit of the association.

Temperance Revival.

The temperance meetings held in the M. E. Church every evening last week were well attended, and a good feeling in behalf of the cause was manifest throughout. Mr. Belford who is yet a young man, addressed the meetings in an eloquent and effective manner, and proved himself well acquainted with the subject, and fully competent to handle it in a very effective manner. Something over a hundred people signed the Murphy pledge during the series of meetings. It is to be hoped the fruits of the meetings may be permanent, and contribute to advancing the cause of temperance reform in our midst.

Public Sales.

Feb. 22.—On the farm of Jacob Hoy, deceased, one mile north of Jacksonville, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., horses, sheep, pigs, farming implements, hay, wheat in the ground, and a lot of household furniture.

Feb. 22.—On the farm now occupied by E. M. Shuey, one mile from Houserville, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., horses cows, hogs, wagons, buggies, farming implements, cloverseed, oats and corn.

Feb. 28.—At the residence of C. D. Frain, in Marion township, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements and household furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

March 6.—By Aaron Thomas, on farm of William Whitmer, four miles west of Bellefonte, on Buffalo Run, horses, colts, cows, young cattle, mower and reaper combined, wagons and other farming implements.

March 14.—At the residence of John Weaver, near Pine Grove Mills, Ferguson township, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock P. M., horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture.

There are several petitions being circulated in regard to the hunting law. One is to prohibit the hunting of deer for the period of three years, and the other for doing away with hunting deer with dogs entirely, and still another, to increase the time or lenghthen the season from the first of June to the first of January, and to prohibit the running of deer to water with dogs, but allows ridging or brushing with dogs. For our part we believe the game law ought to be done away with, excepting protecting deer from January first to June first.

Best two for 5 cent, and 5 cent cigars at Sechler & Co.'s.

Envelopes 5 cents per pack, note paper 7 cents per quire, at Welch's.

Borough Election.

The following is the vote and result of election in borough of Bellefonte yesterday:

Chief Burgess—G. H. Weaver, Democrat-Greenback, 328; Clement Dale, Republican, 280—Weaver's majority, 48.

Assistant Burgess—Wm. McClure, Greenback-Republican, 319; J. H. Lingle, Democrat, 258—McClure's majority, 61.

Treasurer—James Harris, G-R., 336; H. Y. Stitzer, D., 247—Harris' majority, 89.

Constable—I. Lose, R., 320; M. Dolan, D., 133; J. C. Williams, G., 119—Lose over Dolan, 187; Lose over Williams, 201.

Assessor—David Weaver, R., 239; J. H. Morrison, D., 237; G. W. Tate, G., 97—Weaver over Morrison, 2; Weaver over Tate, 142.

Overseers of the Poor—Jos. Schnell, D., 304; McGinley, R., 282; J. D. Lieb, R., 274; D. K. Tate, G., 150—Schnell's majority, 154; McGinley's majority, 132.

Auditor—J. L. Kurtz R., 260; W. F. Reber, D., 228; J. V. Thomas, G., 92. Kurtz over Reber, 32. Kurtz over Thomas, 168.

High Constable—James Smith, G., 302; John Welch, R., 241. Smith over Welch, 61.

NORTH WARD—*Judge of Election*—W. S. Wolf, R., 147; J. F. Potter, D., 70; R. A. Laird, G., 32—Wolf over Potter, 77. Wolf over Laird, 115.

Inspector—Geo. L. Potter, R., 148; J. W. Gephart, D., 69; Wm. McClellan, Jr., G., 32—Potter over Gephart, 79; Potter over McClellan, 116.

Council—John Ardell, R., 125; M. W. Cowdrick, G-D., 125.

School Director—D. M. Butts, R., 159; J. W. Furey, D., 89—Butts' majority, 70.

Ward Assessor—John I. Irwin, R., 143; Chas. Heisler, D., 75; Philo Ward, G., 29—Irwin over Heisler, 68; Irwin over Ward, 114.

SOUTH WARD—*Judge of Election*—J. H. Mitchell, R., 75; John McDermott, D-G., 128—McDermott's majority, 53.

Inspector—Ed. Brown, Jr., G. and D., 124; Thomas Benner, R., 75. Brown over Benner, 49.

Council—J. H. McClure, R., 107; James Dolan D. and G., 100. McClure over Dolan, 7.

School Director—W. C. Heinle, D., 123; George Rogers, G., 118; W. W. Montgomery, R., 69; John Brachbill, R., 97. Heinle over Brachbill, 26; over Montgomery, 49.

Ward Assessor—H. H. Benner, R., 111; A. Schnell, D., 90. Benner over Schnell, 21.

WEST WARD—*Judge of Election*—Simeon Haupt R., 56; Nicholas Reading, D., 68. Reading over Haupt 12.

Inspector—David Bartley, R., 38; W. A. Morrison, D., 60; Ed. Kabella, G., 27.

Council—Frank D. McCollum, R., 53; Henry Kabella, D., 66. Kabella over McCollum 13.

School Director—C. B. Gerberick, R., 45; James Schofield, G., 55. Schofield over Gerberick 10.

Assessor—S. A. McQuistion, D., 62; William Long, R., 45; R. J. Doak, G., 15. McQuistion over Long, 17.

Justice of the Peace in South and West Wards—Charles Smith, D., 197; Jesse Klinger, R., 127. Smith's majority, 70.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night at Green's drug store.

Sechler & Co. are now selling the *best sugar-cured hams* at 12½ cents per pound.

Best fine-cut chewing tobacco at Sechler & Co.'s.

The largest and cheapest lot of tea ever brought to town, at Welch's.

Blank books of all kinds, at Welch's.

READING NOTICES.

This great country is filled with people who are suffering from consumption, in some of its various stages, and others who have symptoms which point unmistakably toward the same disease. All appreciate the need of prompt relief. To whom shall they apply for advice? We would suggest that nearly every town has a responsible dealer in medicines, who, while furnishing the different remedies to his customers, learns by the reports of their experience what is most to be relied upon. Now, although Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is sold on its merits—no cure, no pay—and 10 cent trial bottles furnished, we wish to submit the case to the 6,000 honorable gentlemen who are selling this medicine throughout the United States. Enquire of them. If they don't pronounce unqualifiedly in its favor, don't try it. Below is a sample of their testimony:

"We have by actual count over forty different preparations for coughs, including all standard medicines, old and new, called for in this section. We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspaper advertising this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, and our customers speak uniformly in its favor as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.

CARPENTER & BARRELL,
Albion, New York."

Sold by L. B. Rankin. 10-4-6t

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health), by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the United States. 36-eow-tf

A GENTLE HINT.—In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. 9 26-1yeow

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma; and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10w

MARRIED.

MCCLOSKEY—WALKER—In Boggs township, Feb. 7th, by P. H. Haupt, J. P., at the residence of the bride's parents, Thomas J. McCloskey and Percilla J. Walker, both of Boggs township.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, February 20, 1878.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	15
Bacon	8
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow per pound	7
Potatoes per pushel	25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8

Stock Markets.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1878.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	106¼	106¾
" " c '65, J. and J	103¾	103¾
" " " '67, " "	105¾	106
" " " '68, " "	109	109¼
" 10-40 coupon	108¼	108¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	119¼	119¾
New 5's, Reg. '81	104¾	104¾
" " c '81	104¾	104¾
" 4½'s, Reg. 91	102¾	102¾
" " c 81	103¼	103¾
" 4's, Reg. 1907	101¼	101¾
" " c. 1907	102	102¼
Gold	102	102¾
Pennsylvania	29¾	29¾
Reading	15¾	15¾
Philadelphia and Erie	8¼	8¾
Lehigh Navigation	17¼	17¾
" Valley	39¼	39¾
United R. R. of N. J	118¾	119
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	6¾	6¾
Northern Central	14	15
Central Transportation	32¼	33
Nesquehoning	47½	48
North Pennsylvania	36	37